GREEN GODDESS
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 116 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1917. TWO ANNAS

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

### MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Portsaid, and Marseilles.

Steamers will also be despatched to Australia and to the Straits, China and Japan.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and they will have ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six months' Holiday Return Tickets.

| | 1st Saloon Rs. | 2nd Saloon. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| To Melbourne | 630 | 450 |
| To Sydney | 690 | 480 |
| To New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington) | 870 | 660 |
| 6 Months' Return Tickets. | | |
| To Melbourne | 900 | 675 |
| To Sydney | 945 | 720 |
| To New Zealand | 1,080 | 855 |

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay

### THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular Intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

### THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lak's.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAME'S

### Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Re. 1-4-0
" 40 " " 2-0-0
V. P. Charges annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING

### NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

| | Rs. | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorized | 50,00,000 | 0 | |
| Capital Issued | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Subscribed | 31,00,000 | 0 | |
| Capital Paid-up | 16,33,439 | 15 | 5 |
| Reserve Funds | 11,37,432 | 8 | |

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

### BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | Rs. 20,00,000 |
| Capital Paid-up | Rs. 10,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | Rs. 5,75,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

## BANKING

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | £2,000,000 |
| Paid-up-Capital | £1,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £1,250,000 |

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Mombassa |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Nairobi |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nakuru |
| Karachi | Colombo | Kisiuma |
| Lahore | Kandy | Jinja |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Kampala |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Entebbe |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Tanga, East Africa |
| Futteoria | Zanzibar | Daressalam, East Africa |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Yen 48,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | Yen 36,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | Yen 21,300,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung Hsein | Calcutta | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Changchun | London | San Francisco |
| Darien (Dalne) | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Hankow | Fengtien (Mukden) | Sydney (Australia) |
| Harbin | Nagasaki | Tiehling |
| Hongkong | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | New York | Tokyo |
| Kobe | Osaka | Tsingtau |
| Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.) | Pekin | Tsinanfu |
| Liaoyang | Singapore | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE.
4 Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGHDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | £1,500,000 |
| Called up Capital | £ 600,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £ 900,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £ 70,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Lieut-Col. J. Leigh, Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5% PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 3½ per cent per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

## BANKING

### THE SUMITOMO BANK,

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid up ..... Yen 15,000,000.
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 1,600,000.

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Kyoto | San Francisco |
| Hakata | London | Shanghai |
| Hankau | Moji | Shimonoseki |
| Hiroshima | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Honolulu | New York | Yokohama |
| Kobe | Osaka | etc. |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

## INSURANCE

### THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.

General Agents,

42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

### THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

## HOTELS

### DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT.

Hot meals of exquisite taste and best quality.

14-18, GREEN STREET, FORT.

### R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.

Marine Lines, First Lane.

BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS

THE EVER POPULAR

### EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

## SALE BY AUCTION

### BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Bay horse, quiet in harness.

1 14 H. P. 4-cylinder, 4-seated, Humber motor car, open body in good working order.

1 14 H. P. 4-cylinder, 4-seated, Horbick motor car, open body, in good working order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "GLEN OGLE," AT MAHABLESHWAR.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Jacob Sassoon Bart., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 21st May, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following very valuable bungalow with the furniture, crockery, glassware, etc.

The Bungalow has 1 drawing and 1 dining room, 4 bedrooms with 4 dressing and 4 bathrooms, godown, kitchen, coach-house, stable, etc. It is paved with Shahabad stones and has verandah all round.

The drawing room is 25 by 20, dining room 20 by 20 and the bedrooms 31 by 20, 20 by 19, 31 by 17 and 22 by 17. The bungalow is fully furnished and is situated in a central locality on the Sir Albert Sassoon Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES

On THURSDAY the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot Parel, a large quantity of old and unserviceable stores such as empty drums, empty varnish and disinfectant tins, empty kerosine oil tins, galvanized iron buckets, chunam pans, watering cans, oil trays, bath tubs, earthenware pipes, steel and platform lamps, lamp scrap, tin lining, powras, shovels, G. I. couplings, sockets, G. I. wire, chains, screw augers, smith tools, spanners, hammers, pulley blocks, cog-wheels, cooking stove, C. I. rolled steam beam pieces, C. I. and W. I. scrap, gunny bags, canvas sacks, deckras, brushes, matting, asbestos blankets, luggage barrows with wheels, furniture, empty casks of cement, empty cases, hoop iron, steel barrels, manilla rope, cash safes and chests, weighing machines, glass scrap, cloth cutting, obsolete books and forms, old steel files, rubber scrap, rubber cutting, leather scrap, pneumatic tyres for motor cars, electric bulbs and armatures, watches, old clothing American clocks, leather coal bags and belts, double silk cover copper wire piano, lamp globes, hurricane lanterns, candle sticks, tents umbrellas, canvas and leather hose pipes and belting, India rubber gas pipes, taps and dies, foot rules, inkstands, measuring tapes, rubber stamps, stamping pads, fire extinguishers, autolux lamps, old record, wooden insulators and wooden blocks, I. R. valves, enamelled ironware, empty ink bottles etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NO. 4 VICTORIA ROAD, BYCULLA, NEAR RAILWAY STATION AND TRAM LINES SUITABLE FOR HOSPITALS, SCHOOLS OR RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS.

Under instructions from the Legatees of the late Mr. G. Pilcher, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SUNDAY, the 10th June, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of both freehold and leasehold ground containing by admeasurement 11,112 square yards or thereabouts together with three pucca stone built commodious Bungalows, built of blue stone and cement and teakwood throughout with outhouses, stables and servants quarters situated at No. 4 Victoria Road, Byculla, out of Fort registered in the Sub-district of Bombay and assessed in the Municipal Books of Rates and Taxes under Ward E. Ward No. 7689, Street No. 4, Old Survey No. 12/703, New Survey No. 1B-3649, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of late Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart, on the South by the said Victoria Road, on the East by the 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, and on the West by the property known as "Alexandra Terrace".

The tenure is very favourable, the lease running for 99 years, and is renewable in perpetuity.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 16th May, 1917.

### GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medow's Street.

uction Sale of valuable landed Property at Kumbharvada Cross Lane Dadar.

By order of Bai Mulbai, widow of Thakersimji Karamshi surviving mortgagee under the power of sale, reserved to her by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 24th January 1911 and on account and at the risk of Ramkrishna Bhasker Suratker, and other heirs of the late Bhasker Dinanath, the mortgagor, Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell the undermentioned property on THURSDAY, the 24th May 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with one dwelling house and one chawl behind the same and half portion of a well standing thereon situate lying and being at Kumbharvada Cross Lane near Dadar outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 687 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 569, New No. A/4450, Old Survey No. 374 and New Survey No. 4/1457 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3228 (1A), 3228 (2), 3228 (3), and Street Nos. 692 A, 692 AA, and 692 B and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Oart of Ramchandradass, on or towards the West partly by the Oart of Wasudeo Keshav partly by the oart of Keshav Vishnu, on or towards the North partly by the oart of Murzedoo and partly by the oart of J. M. Demelo, and on or towards the South by the Kumbharwada Cross Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. D. R. Gandhi, Bond-writer at Nall Bazar or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th May, 1917.

## SALE BY AUCTION

### MENESSE & CO.

85, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE of about 700 bales of High Class Stanlei Cotton into bales and loose.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 16th May 1917, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Victoria Bunder Colaba in the godown of Mr. Hakimchand Rambhagat on account of the concerned the following cotton salved from the abovementioned party's godown.

About 700 bales of high class stapled cotton into bales and loose.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES COTTON COATING.

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq. controller of Hostile Trading concerns, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th May 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms, the following goods, belonging to Messrs. Meyer and Soltbeer, Hostile Firm:—

2 cases cotton coating 52 inch.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 16th May, 1917.

### MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS. HOUSE BUILDERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS. AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 50 TONS SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Auction at the Tank Bunder, by order of N. C. Dalal, Esq., Receiver of the firm of Messrs. Popatlal Anandji and Co., the balance stock-in-trade of the said Popatlal Anandji and Co. at their shop consisting of:—

About 50 tons scantlings, etc., etc.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th May, 1917.

### EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stocks of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & CO.

Khadak Mandvi Post,
BOMBAY.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner

### AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The Oldest and most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1908 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva. (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

## SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

*"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—*

*Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.*

*Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper*

*Domestic. Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.*

*Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.*

*Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.*

*Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.*

*Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.*

*All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.*

*Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:*

*THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,*
*"Bombay Chronicle" Office,*
*No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.*

*SUBSCRIPTION RATES.*

*Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.*
*Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.*

*Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.*

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED—PATIENTS suffering from all forms of Leucoderma and patches etc. perfect cure within a month. Full course of treatment Rs. 30 only. Write for particulars and trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga Ch. Mitter St., Calcutta. 895

OUR "Famous Domestic Suites" of 6 Padlocks, 1½in., with one non-interchangeable key to each lock and 2 master-keys to fit all 6, Rs. 13 per set; with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each Padlock and 2 master-keys, Rs. 15 per set. Excellent for all uses. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custom House Road, Bombay.

JUST READY—"SCIENTIFIC CUTTER, Part II"—a book on TAILORING. To the up-to-date busy cutter, a trusty book of reference and guide. To the young cutter, a reliable text book replete with each and every detail that go to make a master cutter.

Price, Rs. 4-0-0 only, with postage Rs. 4-4-0.

RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE,
318, Princess Street,
7950 Bombay No. 2.

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS:—Throughly Rebuilt High Grade Typewriters of all Standard Makes at as low prices as is consistent with honest work and good quality. All Machines guaranteed against defect. Second-hand Typewriters in perfect working condition from Rs. 70 and upwards. Complete assortment on hand. Typewrite Ribbons, Carbon papers, Stencils, Inks, Adding Machines, Pencil Sharpeners and all kinds of Office supplies at moderate prices. Courteous and prompt attention to correspondence. Special terms and inducement to Dealers. We respectfully solicit your inquiry.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Tele. "Writertype."

## MISCELLANEOUS

A DENTAL SURGEON in Bombay has a vacancy for a Pupil to learn Dentistry. For premium and particulars apply to Box No. 771, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8087

## MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt. Reliable, and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chaupatty, Bombay. B

FOR SALE—ONE MILITARY MOTOR CYCLE, 4 Cylinder. Worm driven, Speed forward and one reverse, Bosch Magnito. Apply OMIAR MOTOR WORKS. 8104.

THE TRAVANCORE MOTOR COMPANY, LTD., QUILON.—FOR SALE:—
(1) 3 four ton HALLFORD BUSSES, each of 4 cylinders, 35 h.p., 15 miles speed, carry 29 passengers, two closed body and the third charabanc. In sound working condition.
(2) MOTOR ACCESSORIES and SPARE PARTS of various kinds.
(3) 1 four seater ARROL JOHNSON MOTOR CAR IN fit running condition.
(4) HYDRAULIC TYRE PRESS.
Other particulars on application. Please apply to:—

P. V. SUBIER,
High Court Vakil,
8094 Quilon.

## EDUCATIONAL.

MR. K. F. MADAN, B.A.'s NEW MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASS will restart working for 18th exams, at Grant Road and/or Fort from 11th June For particulars and terms write opp. Post Office, Mahim. 6?

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Good CLERK in the Stores Department, one with knowledge of Motor accessories preferred. AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd., 5/12, Queen's Road. 8141

WANTED—An experienced P. O. P. PRINTER, Rs. 40. D. NUSSERWANJI Photographer, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 8139

WANTED—A COMPETENT FRENCH TEACHER for the higher classes of a local High School. About two hours daily. Parsi preferred. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 768, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8075

WANTED—A SMART SHORTHAND WRITER (Pitmanite) and TYPIST as a full time teacher. Parsi preferred. Salary Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 per month. Apply stating qualifications and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 767, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8072

WANTED GUARDIANS to APPLY for Prospectus of the National Medical College of India. Fee Rs. 3 only per month. Teaches the full course. Scholarships offered Rs. 50 and 40 (matrics) 30 and 25 (non-matrics). Apply to LEAN, 301, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. 8114

WANTED—For Service in India and Mesopotamia.
(a) OVERSEERS, on Rs. 100 in India Rs. 225 in Mesopotamia.
(b) SUB-OVERSEERS, on Rs. 60 in India Rs. 120 in Mesopotamia.
Apply stating age and qualification to THE ASSISTANT COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER,
8148 Karachi.

WANTED—An L. C. E. or one who passes some higher Engineering degree, as a CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER of this Municipality, pay Rs. 400—25—500, horse allowance Rs. 25. Rs. 2,000 security required. The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Commissioner in Sind and from the time of the Commissioner's approval, the nominee will be on probation for 12 months or for some such further period as the Commissioner may deem fit.
Applications, stating age and qualifications, to be submitted to the undersigned so as to reach him before 31st May, 1917.

ASARDAS, M. N.,
President,
8075 Shikarpur Municipality.

## WANTED

WANTED—Early in June at Bombay a young handsome ARAB HORSE between 14-2 and 15 hands. Suitable for a lady. H. ABBOTT, Jhansi U. P. 8138

WANTED.—A New or SECOND-HAND OIL ENGINE 50 B. H. P. Apply Box No. 782 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8124

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—One Second hand double or single CYLINDER KAPAS OPENER by Platt Brothers. Double Cylinder preferred. Must be in good condition. Apply giving full particulars to Box No. 776, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8106

FREE from usual Fees, a Help and Blessing. A rare opportunity to those desirous of passing the Senior Cambridge Examination. EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL has formed a New Batch for the December Exam., and Pupils will be admitted in it at Half Fees till the end of May. Anxious Students (and those who were quoted high Fees) should call on the Principal, at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

### VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE, gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.
Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No.15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 8100

FOR SALE—One Second hand LANCASHIRE BOILER in excellent condition 18ft. by 6ft. by 125lbs. pressure (1916 Government Certificate) by Penman & Co. For particulars apply to Box No. 777, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8107

FOR SALE.—CHARRON CAR, 12 Model 15 h. p. 4 Cylinder 5 seater Torpedo Body, new paint, hood, tyres tubes, complete with Stepney wheel, side and tail lamp, horn, tools &c. Complete net price Rs. 4,200. Apply to Box No. 780, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8116.

## TO BE LET

DEOLALI. "CAMP VIEW"—TO LET—Apply to Mr. CAMA c/o. the "Chronicle" office, Medow Street.

TO BE LET—One storeyed building with Terrace, suitable for Restaurant and Billiard Hall, adjacent to Imperial Cinema and facing Lamington and Girgaum Back Road. Apply SETH TRIBHOWANDAS MANGALDAS, Girgaum. 8140

TO LET—30,000 square yards of VACANT LAND at Waghesri, for stabling carts and erecting stables, for Dairy or Poultry farm. For further particulars and conditions, apply to the LAND MANAGER, TATA SONS & Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 8149

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of PROFESSOR of CHEMISTRY and GEOLOGY, College of Engineering, Poona, in the Provincial Educational Service. Pay Rs. 600—20—700. Applicants must be University graduates and must not only be well qualified in Chemistry, but should also have a thorough theoretical training—equivalent to the possession of a University degree—in Geology. The person selected will be placed under the Geological Survey of India in the first instance for at least two years to obtain practical experience in Geology. He will receive Rs. 350 per mensem during the first year and Rs. 400 per mensem during the second year. The period spent in training will be of a probationary nature. The ultimate appointment to the chair will depend on the report of the Director, Geological Survey of India. Applications must reach this office on or before 30th June, 1917, with testimonials and a statement of parentage, birth-date, caste, academic career, qualifications, and teaching experience.

J. G. COVERNTON,
Director of Public Instruction.
Poona, 14-5-17. 8144

### THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 104-110 Cochin Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 30th May 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—
(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1916.
(2) To elect Director in the place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
(3) To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
MEHTA & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of Company will be closed from the 16th to the 30th May 1917 both days inclusive. 8142

### COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7990

### NOTICE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT VERSOVA SANDS NEAR THE SEA-SHORE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of land for building sites and also bungalows with large compounds are for immediate sale at VERSOVA SANDS near the Seashore adjacent to the Bungalow of Seth Dadabhoy Naoroji. These plots are the only ones at present at VERSOVA available for building sites and the only bungalows fronting the Sea with proper accommodation.
For plans and further particulars apply to the Executors of the estate of Late Mr. F. H. D'Brito, C/o. Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker, Solicitors, 35, Medows Street, Fort. 8110

### NOTICE.

JEENA & Co. are prepared to clear and ship goods on quite reasonable terms including or excluding landing, warehousing, rent, insurance, duty, cartage and for delivery at the railway station or any part of Bombay.
All charges must be paid before delivery.
Special terms can be arranged with mercantile firms or others who may wish us to conduct their sole clearing and forwarding work.

JEENA & Co.,
94, Churchgate Street,
836 Fort, Bombay.

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(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND, 1854.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, 2 AND 3, QUEEN STREET PLACE, LONDON.

Accumulated Funds exceed £1,700,000.

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency of the abovenamed Company we are prepared to accept Fire Insurance risks of every description at Lowest Rates.

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
6, Hummum Street, Fort.
7803 S150.

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### THE GWALIOR FAIR AND EXHIBITION.

COMPETITION FOR DESIGNS.

PRIZE RUPEES 3,000.

1. THE GENERAL COMMITTEE for the management of the GWALIOR Fair and EXHIBITION invite architects and others to submit competitive designs with full drawings, Estimates and working details for the laying out of the Gwalior Fair and Exhibition and the elevations of buildings to be erected in connection therewith. Approximate value of the buildings is one and a half lakhs of rupees.
2. The designs will be judged by a committee consisting of:—
1. The President of Fair and Exhibition Committee.
2. The Inspector-General of Municipalities Gwalior.
3. The Administrative Officer P. W. D. Gwalior.
4. The Member Board of Revenue for Irrigation.
5. The Director State Gardens.

The final selection of the designs will rest with His Highness the Maharaja Scindia.
3. The Committee do not bind themselves to carry out any of the selected designs.
4. The competing architects are requested to quote their fees for undertaking the direction of the carrying out of the work. Such fees will cover any reasonable alteration in the design which the committee may require.
5. The designs for competition which should be enclosed in a sealed cover and marked "Competition design for the Gwalior Fair and Exhibition" should reach the undersigned by the 15th July 1917.
6. Every reasonable care will be taken of the drawings and other documents submitted in competition, but the committee will not be responsible for any injury or loss.
7. Detailed information as to requirements etc., with a blue print of the site area will be supplied on application (which should be accompanied with a sum of Rs. 10) to the undersigned.
8. Any officer in the employ of Government of his Highness the Maharajah Scindia may compete for the premium.

ALAKH DHARI,
Inspector-General of Commerce and Industry and President Fair and Exhibition Committee.
GWALIOR,
8143

## LEGAL NOTICES

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PAUL MIRANDA, of Bombay Native Christian has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All those several pieces or parcels of land situate in the Town and Island and Petition Sub-District of Bombay at Worli Road of the tenure bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. containing by admeasurement the sq. yds. and according to the other particulars mentioned in the subjoined table.

| Situation | Area in Sq. Yds. | Collector's New Survey Nos. | Tenure | Mpl. Nos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Worlee Rd. | 7511 | 1/3052 | Foras. | G WardNo.1477 Street No. 476. |
| | | 4/3057 | „ | G WardNo.1520 Street No. 520. |
| | | 10/3057 | „ | G WardNo.1514 Street No. 513. |
| | | 6/3055 | „ | G WardNo.1491 Street No. 490. |
| | | 2/3056 | „ | G WardNo.1498 Street No. 497. |
| | | 7/3056 | „ | G WardNo.1563 Street No. 502. |
| | | 10/3056 | „ | G WardNo.1506 Street No. 505. |
| | | 1/3017 | „ | G WardNo.1712(1 Street No. 711. |
| „ | 4728 | 1/3024 | „ | G WardNo.1551 Street No. 551 |
| „ | 2940 | 1/3028 | „ | G WardNo.1764 Street No. 763. |
| „ | 6175 | 1/3047 | „ | G WardNo.1468 Street No. 467. |
| „ | 1582 | 1/3023 | „ | G WardNo.1749(1 Street No. 748. |

Dated this 7th day of May, 1917.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8120

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of ISMAIL SHAIKH ESOOF OONOO late of Bombay Konkani Suni Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Mistri, residing at Lower Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
Bai SAKINABAI, widow of the abovenamed Shaikh Ismail Shaikh Esoof Oonoo, of Bombay Konkani Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Lower Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 30th day of April 1917.
Messrs. PANDIA and Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
8150

## LEGAL NOTICES

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. RAVASJI KHURSHEDJI MEHTA, MANCHERSHAW RAVASJI MEHTA, DARASHAW DHANJISHAW CAPTAIN and Bai FOOTLIBAI DHANJISHAW CAPTAIN, the Trustees of the Trusts created in the last Will and Testament of EDULJI MERWANJI DUBASH, deceased in favour of the said Bai Putlibai Dhanjishaw Captain have contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described. All persons, therefore, having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritence bequest, sale, gift, mortgage lease lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road. For within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land containing by admeasurement 7194 square yards or thereabouts formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land under Collector's Old No. 564, Collector's New No. A 2657, Old Survey No. 45 and New Survey No. 7 7387 but subsequently redeemed from the said Tax situate at Gowalia Tank Road Cumballa Hill in the City and Registration District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of the late Edulji Merwanji Dubash and partly by a private passage leading from Gowalia Tank Road to Hughes Road on or towards the West by the property formerly of Mr. Cawasji Sorabji Bhedwar but now of Hormusji Cawasji Bhedwar on or towards the North partly by the property of the late Edulji Merwanji Dubash and partly by the property of Nanabhoy Bomonsha Marshall and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Cawasji Sorabji Bhedwar but now of Jehangir Byramji Murzban and delineated on the Plan thereof hereunto annexed and thereon surrounded by a Red colour boundary line.
Dated this 15th day of May, 1917.
ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8146

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SAKINABAI, widow of SHAIKH MAHOMED SHAIKH WAHED, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a landed proprietress ...Deceased
NIJAMUDIN GOOLAMALLY, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, landlord, residing at Parel Road outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar

The 7th day of May, 1917.
Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
8147.

## AMUSEMENTS.

A Gloriously Thrilling Serial.

LIBERTY!

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60000 Ft. Long

First Instalment

8000 Feet.

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UNIVERSAL COMPANY'S GREATEST ENTERPRISE.

The Favorites Marie Walcamp, Eddie Polo and Jack Holt very Prominent.

*PRICES HALF AS USUAL.*

PRIZE MATINEES

On Saturday and Sunday at

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EVERY NIGHT

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NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD,
TELEPHONE No. 2417.

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Rs. 10,00,000

will be the first prize of the Great war loan lottery of
THE W. I. T. CLUB.

Would you Like To have It?

The management of the New Alexandra have pleasure in announcing that they will give away one ticket of the great war loan lottery every day for the next seven weeks. The drawings will be distributed over all classes, so that every one will have a fair chance.

come & give us a call
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ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
Tel. 1882.

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AT THE
ELDORADO
ITALIAN CINEMA.
To-night and up to Friday Night only.
8,000 ft. 8,000 ft.
ARSENE LUPIN
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ARSENE LUPIN
Adapted from the famous novel and play by Maurice Leblanc and Francis de Croissy featuring the three popular stars: Gerald Ames, Douglas Munro and Manora Thew.
The gentleman Cracksman is without doubt one of the most popular of fiction Heroes.
THE GREATEST DETECTIVE STORY EVER TAKEN FOR THE CINEMA.
It baffles description. Every scene a Triumph. Every Actor a star. Every foot a Gem of Photography.
No Picture-loving man, woman or child should miss this TITANIC ATTRACTION.
EVERYTHING UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
Time: 6-45, 8-45, 10-15 p.m.
Commencing Saturday, 19th May,
MACISTE ALPINO
The World-renowned Artist of
CABIRIA.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES
THE
GAIETY REVUE COMPANY
Presents
FOR THE LAST TIME
THE TOPICAL REVUE
BOMBAY BY NIGHT
SCENE 1.
Mrs. LOVELESS' BUNGALOW IN COLABA.
THE NEGLECTED WIFE.
The Wonderful Deductions of
SUPDT. ROBERT, C.I.D.
SEE THE FLAPPER BRIGADE.
SCENE II.
VICTORIA GARDENS.
CAUGHT RED-HANDED.
SCENE III.
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Watch the Proceedings
THE FAMOUS PARSI PLEADER
The first part will be preceded by our
STANDARD VAUDEVILLE
TO-MORROW THURSDAY MAY 17TH
A Merry Naval
Musical Comedy
THE MUFF GIRL

HAVE YOU SEEN
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"LIBERTY"
If you want one night a week for seven weeks when you can forget the cares of the day; if you want to be thrilled, fascinated, and lifted out of yourself, just see.
THE SERIAL GLORIOUS
together with
CHARLES CHAPLIN
the prince of comedians in a two reeler.
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7-00, 8-45, 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES.
at
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
Tel. 1882.
CHANCE FOR YOU TO WIN
RS. 10,00,000.
Every day at 7 o'clock Show one WAR LOAN LOTTERY TICKET will be PRESENTED FREE.

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THE

# GREEN GODDESS

A Thrilling Drama in 5 parts

FULL OF ABSORBING INTEREST.

Gail Kane in the leading Role.

IF NOT,

***Come and See it to-day***

AT THE

# WEST END CINEMA

New Charny Road.

**PRICES AS USUAL.**

**Time: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.**

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# JUDITH OF BETHULIA.

OH PURITY THOU ART DIVINE!
FOND CREATION OF NATURE
THY ACTIONS ARE SUBLIME!

**LAST THREE NIGHTS ONLY**

## ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD (Golpitha).

---

# Prof. CHOLKAR'S CIRCUS

***To-night and every night***

***9-30 p. m.***

PLACE—CHARNI ROAD NEAR, WEST END CINEMA.

**MOST ATTRACTIVE AND GIGANTIG EXHIBITION**

of strength by

## Prof. CHOLKAR.

Amongst his various other feats motor obstructing and 3 to 4 thousand lbs. weight sustaning feats are nothing but marvels.

**Matinee Show every Saturday and Sunday**

***at 4-30 p. m.***

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AMUSEMENTS

# EMPIRE CINEMA

TO-NIGHT 6-30, 8-30 & 10 p. m.

## WHEN FORTUNES

are not men's slaves but their masters, there is bound to be such parental injustice as is seen in

"THE TIGHT REIN"

one of the highly stirring

## "WHO'S GUILTY?"

"LIGHT AND SHADOW"

a very pleasing comedy disentangling the subtle threads of an interesting embroglio. with

**MLLE. NAPIERKOWSKA**

in the chief role

## THEN THE ICE MAN CAME

A breezy Comedy

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***FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY!***

## Prof. PARSHARAMRAO'S

**NEW GRAND CIRCUS**

Our MENAGERIE consists of beautifully trained LIONS and TIGERS which alone are well worth a visit.

LOCATION :—Circus Tent at Mustan Tank, Bellasis Road.

**TO-NIGHT! AT 9-30 P.M.!! TO-NIGHT!!!**

Marvellous performances—absolutely the best ever presented by any circus.

Public and Press are quite pleased with our performance, for nothing of the kind has ever visited Bombay.

Special tram cars will run every night after the show is over from the Bellasis Road Siding.

**Prof. PARSHARAMRAO,** *Proprietor.*

**R. V. PATWARDHAN,** *Manager.*

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THE TRANS-ATLANTIC COMPANY LTD. OF LONDON

REPRESENT

**The largest Film Manufacturing Concern in the Universe.**

Our special Features are Blue Bird and Red Feather Photo Plays.

**The world renowned "Billie Ritchie" and Alice Howel side-splitting comedies are also our productions.**

Specially selected programmes to suit all exhibitors always at hand.

**Extraordinary advertising props with every production.**

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*MANAGER.*

**"Heera House" Sandhurst Road,**

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## ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10

THIS AND THE FOLLOWING TWO EVENINGS.

NEW PROGRAMME

BY

SIGNOR MALAGA

AND

SIGNORITA MALAGA

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"NIGHT SHADOWS."

A Drama in which a husband's jealousy leads the plot.

"THE MASKED WOMAN."

A young man inexperienced in life is ensnared in the clutches of a woman whom he finds out through the assistance of his sister.

AND THE LATEST.

PATHE GAZETTE.

Showing: Count Zeppelin Dead,—Portuguese Recruits leaving Lisbon for training,—Presentation of Posthumous Honours by Brig.-Gen. Colomb at Northampton,—Eton Boys at work on the land, etc.,

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

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## ASK FOR

**LAL BROS.' PEARL**

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Price Rs. **Two.**

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AMUSEMENTS.

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## H. M. GOVERNMENT TOUR

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## OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT WAR FILMS

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# BATTLE OF THE ANCRE

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# ADVANCE OF THE TANKS

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

**H. E. LORD WILLINGDON, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY**

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## GLIMPSES OF THE NAVY IN WAR TIME

FILMED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

***PRICES:***

**At 10 p.m. .. .. .. .. Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8**
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**PLAN for 10 p.m. performance at ROSE & Co.**

---

# THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 15.

The temperature is still materially lower than usual except in Burma. Otherwise the conditions are roughly normal. Rainfall has been local in Burma coast, Assam, Central India west. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Behar and Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji two inches, Dinajpur, Malegaon one and Indore a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Kashmir and North Peninsula.

### TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

**GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA;**
**Bombay, 14th May 1917.**

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr. | 29.813 | Inch. |
| Temperature of Air | 84.6 | Deg. |
| Wet-bulb Thermometer | 76.4 | " |
| Dew Point | 73 3 | " |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.693 | " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) | 2.8 | " |
| Maximum temperature on do. | 90.5 | " |
| Minimum do. | 80.0 | " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | WNW,NW,W,WNW | |
| Movement of Wind do. do. | 157 Miles. | |

### SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

| Day of Week | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. | Depth on Still. | Day of Month. | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. | Depth on Still. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May | h. m. | ft. in. | May | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Tues. | 15 | m 5 57 | 24 11 | 15 | m 0 10 | 18 10 |
| | | 6 27a | 25 4 | | 11 59a | 19 3 |
| Wed | 16 | m 7 21 | 25 6 | 16 | m 1 16 | 18 0 |
| | | 7 32a | 26 4 | | 1 23a | 19 6 |
| Thur | 17 | m 8 38 | 26 5 | 17 | m 2 10 | 17 0 |
| | | 8 32a | 26 3 | | 2 31a | 19 5 |
| Fri. | 18 | m 9 36 | 27 6 | 18 | m 2 57 | 16 2 |
| | | 9 23a | 26 7 | | 3 28a | 19 3 |
| Sat. | 19 | m 10 26 | 28 3 | 19 | m 3 39 | 15 5 |
| | | 10 10a | 26 8 | | 4 18a | 19 1 |
| Sun. | 20 | m 11 10 | 28 10 | 20 | m 4 15 | 15 0 |
| | | 10 53a | 26 8 | | 5 4a | 19 0 |
| Mon | 21 | m 11 52 | 29 1 | 21 | m 4 55 | 14 11 |
| | | 11 34a | 26 6 | | 5 49a | 19 0 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| May | Sunrise: | Sunset: |
|---|---|---|
| " 15 (Tuesday) | " 6h. 5m. | " 7h. 5m. |
| " 16 (Wednesday) | " 6h. 4m. | " 7h. 6m. |
| " 17 (Thursday) | " 6h. 4m. | " 7h. 6m. |
| " 18 (Friday) | " 6h. 4m. | " 7h. 6m. |
| " 19 (Saturday) | " 6h. 3m. | " 7h. 7m. |
| " 20 (Sunday) | " 6h. 3m. | " 7h. 7m. |
| " 21 (Monday) | " 6h. 2m. | " 7h. 8m. |

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon, 1917 May 21st, 6th 16-8m. a.m.; First Quarter, 29th 5h, 3-5m a.m.; Fu' Moon, June 5th, 6h. 36-7 p.m.; Last Quarter 12th, 0h. 8-5m. p.m.

### DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 15th May 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the extreme north. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal at night but is still in defect during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect except in lower Sind; night temperature is also below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.41in. of rain during a hailstorm. Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in Central India West, North Guzarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Akola reports 0.22 in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Temperature continues in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded at Bombay and lightly clouded elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.90in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in defect.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been local in Central India West, Berar and the adjacent parts of the north Bombay Deccan. Conditions are generally unsettled.

Some dust or thunderstorms may occur in Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the central parts of the country and in the Deccan and possibly in the Punjab. A few showers are possible in the north Konkan.

***OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 15th of May 1917.***

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours | Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours | Humidity: 8 A. M. | Rainfall: Past 24 hours | Rainfall: Total 1st Nov. to date | Rainfall: Departure, 1st Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (14th May) | 87.9 | 73.4 | 46 | .. | 7.52 | —3.43 |
| Jask | 90.1 | 75.0 | 90 | .. | 4.23 | +0.16 |
| Muskat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (14th May) | 101.9 | 86.7 | 53 | .. | 3.12 | —0.58 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 96.2 | 73.9 | 43 | .. | 1.55 | —0.25 |
| Rawalpindi | 90.0 | 65.1 | 90 | 0.07 | 6.56 | —4.17 |
| Lahore | 94.3 | 72.3 | 56 | .. | 2.52 | —1.59 |
| Hissar | 98.8 | 72.2 | 28 | .. | 4.07 | .. |
| Ambala | 97.7 | 70.1 | 53 | .. | 5.70 | —0.50 |
| Delhi | 97.8 | 77.4 | 47 | .. | 2.24 | —1.18 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 100.0 | 78.1 | 38 | .. | 3.07 | +1.06 |
| Muttra | 98.3 | 76.8 | 56 | .. | 5.99 | +1.51 |
| Jhansi | 101.8 | 77.4 | 43 | 0.04 | 3.91 | +1.53 |
| Cawnpore | 99.8 | 79.1 | 40 | .. | 4.66 | +2.39 |
| Allahabad | 101.0 | 76.3 | 36 | .. | 6.65 | +3.57 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 102.3 | 79.8 | 61 | .. | 0.52 | —1.86 |
| Karachi | 88.3 | 78.0 | 71 | .. | 1.56 | —0.28 |
| Ajmer | 94.2 | 71.1 | 45 | .. | 2.56 | +0.92 |
| Jaipore | 97.7 | 70.8 | 26 | .. | 2.99 | +0.85 |
| Kotah | 100.2 | 78.8 | 41 | .. | 1.46 | —.01 |
| Mount Abu | 79.0 | 61.9 | 56 | 0.02 | 3.36 | +1.36 |
| PUNJAB, RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA | | | | | | |
| West— | | | | | | |
| Kutch | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dwarka | 87.7 | 78.1 | 77 | .. | 0.62 | —0.67 |
| Veraval | 85.1 | 76.8 | 81 | .. | 0 | —0.49 |
| Rajkot | 97.4 | 70.8 | 72 | .. | 2.38 | +1.23 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 92.8 | 72.8 | 79 | .. | 2.21 | +1.45 |
| Surat | 93.7 | 75.7 | 67 | .. | 3.44 | +2.79 |
| Ahmedabad | 97.8 | 75.1 | 54 | .. | 2.53 | +2.07 |
| Deesa | 98.3 | 72.7 | 49 | .. | 0.28 | +0.71 |
| Neemuch | 95.1 | 71.6 | 48 | .. | 0.29 | +0.28 |
| Indore | 95.3 | 67.6 | 65 | 0.41 | 3.42 | +2.38 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 93.9 | 72.1 | 49 | .. | 3.44 | +5.41 |
| Saugor | 94.4 | 72.9 | 44 | .. | 2.48 | +3.40 |
| Hoshangabad | 95.1 | 77.0 | 61 | 0.05 | 6.01 | +4.32 |
| Khandwa | 99.1 | 71.8 | 63 | 0.05 | 2.10 | +0.76 |
| Akola | 100.7 | 71.2 | 57 | 0.23 | 5.42 | +3.51 |
| Amraoti | 98.3 | 77.3 | 53 | 0.03 | 4.04 | +2.85 |
| Nagpur | 97.6 | 75.6 | 53 | .. | 7.04 | +4.49 |
| Chanda | 101.0 | 77.0 | 50 | .. | 6.28 | +2.64 |
| Bhatgur | 100 | 77.3 | 50 | .. | 9.45 | +6.33 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 90.5 | 79.1 | 76 | .. | 2.64 | +1.99 |
| Ratnagiri | 88.5 | 77.2 | 86 | .. | 3.09 | +.81 |
| Marmugao | 89.4 | 78.6 | 70 | .. | 5.86 | +3.65 |
| Karwar | 91.4 | 77.0 | 73 | .. | 9.76 | +7.20 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 101.2 | 67.3 | 74 | 0.90 | 2.79 | +0.56 |
| Ahmednagar | 95.6 | 70.5 | 53 | .. | 2.42 | +0.65 |
| Poona | 94.6 | 67.5 | 72 | .. | 3.76 | +1.82 |
| Sholapur | 99.5 | 70.6 | 37 | .. | 9.90 | +7.43 |
| Bijapur | 97.4 | 70.3 | 42 | .. | 11.32 | +8.98 |
| Belgaum | 91.3 | 63.1 | 71 | .. | 12.45 | +7.82 |
| Aurangabad | 95.9 | 70.5 | 44 | .. | 2.76 | +0.89 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 98.1 | 77.0 | 59 | .. | 4.60 | +1.95 |
| Hyderabad | 98.3 | 75.0 | 57 | .. | 10.36 | +6.34 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 90.9 | 78.0 | 67 | .. | 6.37 | +0.48 |
| Calicut | 88.7 | 77.1 | 70 | .. | 7.41 | —0.24 |
| Cochin | 91.7 | 76.9 | 67 | .. | 12.08 | —7.37 |
| Colombo | 88.3 | 75.4 | 90 | .. | 27.79 | —5.21 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 95.3 | 76.0 | 70 | .. | 14.56 | +6.62 |
| Bellary | 100.5 | 78.5 | 63 | .. | 6.80 | +2.74 |
| Cuddapah | 105.9 | 82.3 | 48 | .. | 5.33 | —0.55 |
| Madras | 99.4 | 82.8 | 76 | .. | 15.99 | +2.42 |
| Bangalore | 92.0 | 74.5 | 70 | .. | 14.62 | +7.24 |
| Coimbatore | 97.9 | 71.8 | 58 | .. | 8.41 | —0.19 |
| Trichinopoly | 103.5 | 78.5 | 65 | .. | 4.62 | —7.80 |
| Negapatam | 100.2 | 80.5 | 69 | .. | 17.16 | —13.81 |

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg.F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 15th May 1917 was 30.482 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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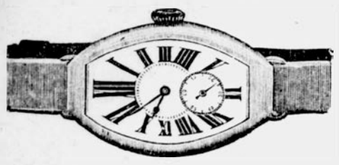

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# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## TO-DAY.

Hindu: 9th Vad of Vaishak, 1973.
Mahomedan: 24th of Rajjabul-Murajab, 1333.
Parsi: 8th of Adar, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 7h.; Sunset: 7h. 4m.
Moon Phases: Last quarter May 14.

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for Ceylon and Australia will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m.

Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Ltd., Annual Ordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road, Fort, 3-30 p.m.

Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit: Mr. A. P. Maurice Magnier will hold the 8th of his series of "Causeries" in French in the hall of the Cercle Litteraire at 6 p.m.

Their Excellencies formally open Willingdon Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers, Braganza Hall, Byculla, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 18.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-0 a.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 8-0 a.m.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bunderabas, Mohammerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 19.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.

Excelsior Cinema: "Official Government War Films, "The Battle of the Ancre" and "The Advance of the Tanks." 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty?"

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.

## Domestic Occurrence.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Dr. B. V. Rayakar L.H.M. & S. (Cal) of Bhuleshwar Road, thanks his relatives, friends and acquaintances as for their telegrams and letters of sympathy in his great loss sustained by the death of his father Raosaheb Vinayak Ramchandra Rayakar Retired Mamlatdar.

DEATH.

KOHIYAR—Bai Meherbai Ratanshah Kohiyar, died last night at her residence, Khetwadi 12th Lane. Funeral at 3 p.m. (B. T.), at her residence.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

May 16.

The Squadron Parade—On Thursday the 17th instant will be on the Race Course Mahaluxmi. Members residing in the Fort should sent their horses on beforehand and leave by the train from Church Gate Station at 6-40 a.m. Members residing elsewhere. Rendezvous Mahaluxmi Station 7 a.m.

## BOMBAY ARTILLERY.

May 15.

NOTICES.

Men who have joined since 1st April 1917, who have had previous service in Volunteer Corps, are required to furnish the following particulars before May 26th to Sergt. Major Pindor.

This information is required in connection with regulation affecting the third months preliminary training of all men classed in "C". Drill Class.

Information required:—
Name of Corps last served in.
Number of Company.
Station where drills performed.
Years of service from .... to ...
Initials, Name, and Regimental No. in Bombay Artillery, I.D.F.

The Quarter Master's stores are open from 9 to 10-30 each morning for the issue of stores.

Pay due to any N. C. O. or man should be drawn from Headquarters after parade time either morning or evening.

There will be a meeting of Staff Sergts. and Sergeants at 7 p.m. on Thursday the 17th instant.

P. H. RETALLACK, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Artillery, I.D.F.

## POONA RIFLES.

May 15.

123 Drill and Instruction—Parades for the week ending 19th May 1917:—

At Headquarters—

Tuesday 15th 7 a.m. W. and All N. C. O.'s and all X who have not completed their 30 drills for the first months preliminary training.

Tuesday 15th 6 p.m. N. C. O.'s.

Wednesday 16th 7 a.m. W and All N. C. O.'s and all X who have not completed their 30 drills for the first months preliminary training.

Wednesday 16th 6 p.m. W. and All N. C. O.'s and all X who have not completed their 30 drills for the first months preliminary training.

Thursday 17th 7 a.m. W. and All N. C. O's and all X who have not completed their 30 drills for the first months preliminary training.

Friday 18 7 a.m. W. X. and All N. C. O.'s.

Friday 18th 6 p.m. N. C. O's.

Saturday 19th 7 a.m. W. X. Y. and All N. C. O's.

Saturday 19th 6 p.m. W. and X.

For the purpose of attendance at parades during preliminary training members of the Corps will in future be referred to as follows:—

Recruits Training Class W
Non-efficients last season Training Class X.
Efficients last season Training Class Y.
Extra efficients last season Training Class Z.

Bugler—Wednesday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

125 Increase—The undermentioned having been transferred from the Bombay Artillery are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Mahableshwar Dett:—

Ptes. F. Bakewell, C. Ruggles and R. Johnstone.

126 Decrease—The undermentioned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—

Lieut W. H. Murray transferred to 1st Punjab Rifles.

Pte. H. Hudson transferred to Bombay Rifles.

Pte. G. K. Bancroft transferred to Bombay Artillery.

Pte. A. Hodgkinson transferred to Lucknow Rifles.

Pte. G. W. Hatch transferred to Bombay Light Horse.

Cadet P. T. Wells-Smith transferred to Bangalore Rifles.

Pte. J. Demincux (Medically unfit).

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

## BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Rifles will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Bandstand commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

## BAND NEAR BRAGANZA HALL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Rifles will play to-day a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master commencing at 5 p.m. on the occasion of the opening of the Willingdon Technical School for Indian Soldiers at Braganza Hall by H. E. Lady Willingdon.

## SUICIDE BY OPIUM POISONING.

Dr. W. Numan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the G. T. Hospital, touching the death of Damoder Motienand, a Hindu, aged 22, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada. The evidence was to the effect that the deceased was out of employment and was consequently despondent and was indebted. On Monday evening he was found lying unconscious in his bed and was removed to the hospital, where he subsequently died, the cause of death being opium poisoning. He had purchased three-fourths of a tola of opium on Monday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.


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Weak, thin people—men or women—are nearly always nervous wrecks; thus proving what specialists have long claimed, that thinness, weakness, debility and neurasthenia are almost invariably due to nerve starvation. Feed your nerves and all these symptoms will disappear. Eminent specialists state that the best and only real nerve food is *bitro-phosphate*, a five-grain tablet of which should be taken with each meal. Being a genuine nerve food and not a drug, *bitro-phosphate* can be safely taken by the weakest and most delicate sufferer, and the results following its use are simply marvellous. Weak, tired people regain strength and vigour; thinness and angularity give way to plumpness and curves, sleep returns to the sleepless, confidence and cheerfulness replace debility and gloom, dull eyes become bright, and pale sunken cheeks regain the pink glow of health. *Bitro-phosphate*, the use of which costs about two annas a day, also wonderfully promotes the assimilation of food, so much so that many people report gains of one to two stone in less than six weeks.

*CAUTION.—Although the above prescription is unequalled for relieving nervousness, sleeplessness and general debility, it should not, owing to its remarkable flesh-growing properties, be used by anyone who does not desire to put on flesh.*

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## TUBERCULOSIS IN INDIA.

### RESULT OF DR MUTHU'S INVESTIGATIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 15.

Dr. C. Muthu's name has of late been so much before the public that he scarcely needs any introduction. Ever since he graduated in Medicine he has enjoyed in England what should be considered extensive practice among tubercular patients and now he is in the forefront of those engaged in combating consumption. During the past four years or so he has been devoting more attention to the prevalence of that disease in India and he has, for the purpose of investigating into the various aspects of it, been travelling all over India and Burma and we understand that he has completed his monogram on "Tuberculosis in India," in which he chronicles his impressions and records his deliberate conclusions. Interviewed by a press correspondent, he made the grim declaration that consumption was gathering force in India every year and that it was extending from cities to rural areas and villages. Almost every class was affected, though certain communities and professions were more markedly so than the rest. Nor were some of the hill and aboriginal tribes exempt from this.

MAGNITUDE OF THE HAVOC.

To show the magnitude of the havoc, Dr. Muthu said that as many as a million persons were annually being accounted for by it. Turning to the causes at work in bringing about this unhappy state of affairs, the Doctor emphasised that man was master of his situation and the stronger he was the greater was his resisting power and, therefore, immunity from disease. He thought that whether or not the tubercle bacille gained a footing in any person was determined by the resisting power of that person. To put it in his own favourite phrase: "no soil no disease." India, constituting almost a virgin soil, in many places helps to spread the growth of the disease. As one of the potent factors that helped this disease in its inroads into the richer sections of the Indian people, he referred to the gradual adoption of western dress, food and method of living, while in the case of the poorer classes its chief allies were, among the rest, the zenana system and poverty. Early marriage and other institutions, that date back from the long past, are also in a great measure responsible for the spread of this disease. Spitting, which is so common among Indians, though good so far as it helps to cleanse the mouth of any foul matter, materially assists the spread of consumption.

Finally, he said that for a proper appreciation of the growth of the disease in India we should remember that the Indian, generally speaking, was more spiritual by temperament and hence the increased physical and mental strain put upon him by the impact of Western Civilisation. While weakening him, it makes him more susceptible to tuberculosis.

TUBERCULIN INJECTION HARMFUL.

Asked whether tuberculin injection did any good to the patients, he said very emphatically that far from doing him any good it did a lot of harm, as one of its direct results was the rousing up into activity any latent tuberculous mischief that might be lurking in the body. He gave up injection in England years ago and his patients' cause did not in the least suffer there. Latterly, he came across a very striking case of the baneful effects of these injections, a perfectly healthy girl in Madras dying in consequence of an injection.

Some of his opinions, long held in spite of great opposition from English experts, are coming true through his Indian investigation into tuberculosis. For instance, he has held that milk is not an important factor in the causation of tuberculosis and that it is unwise to connect bovine infection with surgical tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is a rare disease among Indian cattle and yet there is a great deal of surgical tuberculosis among children in India.

## THE ATTORNEY'S COAT.

### A PLEASING LOBBY INCIDENT.

A sudden generous action, characteristic of the man, was performed on April 4, by Sir F. E. Smith, the Attorney-General, says the "Daily Express" Lobby correspondent.

He was walking in one of the archways at the House of Commons when he met Mr. Will Thorne, the Labour M.P., who before long is going to Russia as a delegate to the new Government. The Attorney-General was wearing a big overcoat richly lined with fur. It must have cost little less than a hundred pounds.

The two men nodded, and Mr. Will Thorne, feeling with his fingers the warm thickness of the sleeve of the fur-lined overcoat, said:—

"That's a nice coat, F.E."

"Yes, just the thing for cold weather. You're off on a cold journey before long, Will?"

"Yes, and I could just do with a coat like that," laughed the burly Labour leader, half jokingly.

"You shall have it," said "F. E.," and, suiting the action to the word, he whipped off the fur-lined overcoat and gave it to Mr. Thorne, who took it with many expressions of delight.


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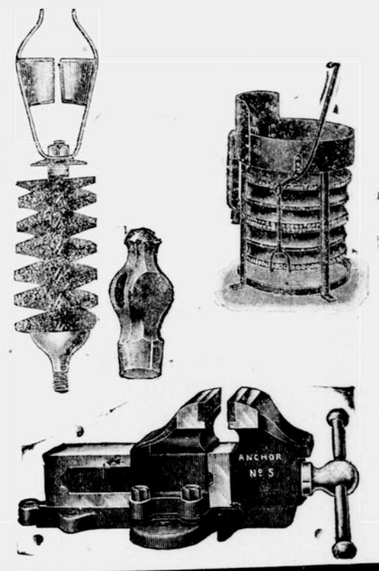

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# C. I. D. DEFAMATION CASE.

## CHARGE FRAMED.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION OF COMPLAINANT.

## ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

## A MISSING DOCUMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. B. N. Athavle heard the case in which Mr. Anantram Vaikunthram charged Inspector S. R. Patwardhan of the Criminal Investigation Department, with defamation. Mr. M. K. Azad with Mr. D. S. Erulker, barristers-at-law, and Mr. Chhatrapati, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister, with Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant, examined by Mr. Azad, said he knew the accused, an inspector in the C. I. D. In August last he (witness) was employed as a clerk in the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., and he lived in Hanuman Building at Lamington Road. When he lived there he came to know one Pandurung Bhasker Rege, with whom he started a partnership business in October. There were four partners in all, two of whom were Vinayak S. Mahajan, who acted for his son, and Ganesh Shunker Bhatsavle. There was an agreement dated the 6th October. They started the Shri Krishna General Trading Co. Witness conducted the business of the firm and was in entire charge of the shop of which the stock in trade was provisions, piece-goods, etc. He kept books of accounts—a stock book, a sales book, a cash purchase book, a credit book, a merchants' book, a commission sales book and a cash book and some more. There was a book of acknowledgement. Under the agreement no partner could do an independent business of the same kind. Rege started a piece-goods business of his own at Grant Road in January, to which witness objected. But Rege would not listen to him. On the 6th of February, 1917, witness fell ill and was treated by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Dr. Bhatwadeker. He was ill for nearly a month, suffering from jaundice and fever. He produced a medical certificate from Dr. Bhatwadeker. A correspondence ensued between him and the partners. He recovered on the 5th March. After this he filed a complaint against his partners' servants Sakharam Pandit and Keshavram Pandit who were convicted of assault. A dramatic performance took place on the 10th March, 1917. He took a contract for the performance in aid of the War Relief Fund. A man named Kale suggested this and witness took a contract from one Shripatrao, the terms being that he would pay him Rs. 275, in addition to other disbursements that might have to be made. There were other expenses such as advertisements, printing, etc. He produced the accounts thereof.

### VISIT TO MR. SETHNA.

He went on the 7th March to the War Relief Office near the Museum, where a lady typist directed him to the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna's office. He saw Mr. Sethna with whom he had a short talk and who told him to go to Mrs. Sirur. This, witness did the next day. He proposed certain terms with regard to the performance and she consented. He then went to Mr. Justice McLeod to secure his patronage and he consented. He had the extra lights put up at the theatre. He telephoned to Mr. Sethna that Mrs. Sirur had consented. He again went to him on the 9th with about Rs. 100 worth of tickets for the performance. Mr. Sethna kept them in the office for sale. Witness left a similar number at the War Relief Office. The whole of the tickets were returned to him unsold. Mr. Sethna took one ticket—a sofa ticket—for Rs. 4. He did not pay him for it. Witness swore he did not pay for it. The net actual proceeds of the performance was Rs. 224-12-0. His total disbursements were Rs. 382, so the loss was Rs. 136-12. There were disputes between Shripatrao and witness over the balance of Rs. 100 to be paid to him. Witness gave Shripatrao a promissory note in the middle of March with regard to the performance. Shripatrao gave him a receipt for Rs. 45-8 which was given by witness on account. Witness gave this receipt to Mr. J. Patel, who gave it to the accused on the 17th April, when he was sent for by the accused.

### THE RECEIPT MISSING.

Mr. Azad called for the production of the receipt mentioned by witness as having been handed over by his counsel to the accused.

Mr. Wadia said he did not produce that document and he denied that accused had received it.

After the performance he saw Mr. Sethna both on the 12th and 13th March, when he took his accounts with him and offered to show them to him. Mr. Sethna said he did not want to see them. Witness told him he had suffered a loss and Mr. Sethna asked him to pay Rs. 50 to the War Relief Fund and said that if he did not pay he would place the matter in the hands of Mr. Vincent. Witness at that time understood Mr. Vincent to be a Police Officer, but he did not know he was the Commissioner of Police. Witness then went to Mr. Talcherker, barrister-at-law, who told him to tell the truth if the matter was placed in the hands of the police and not to be afraid. This was on the 12th or 13th March. In the third week he heard something from one Kale. On the 17th of April he went to the Police Office as a man came and told him to go to the accused's office. He had a case of defamation that day against his partners, his counsel being Mr. J. Patel. After the case was over he and Mr. Patel went to the Police Office, as he had explained to Mr. Patel all the facts about the performance.

### AT THE C. I. D. OFFICE.

They went to Superintendent Pettigara's office where they remained for a short time. Mr. Patel and Khan Bahadur Pettigara had a conversation in the presence of the accused, and witness was sent out alone by the accused. The accused was there at the time. After some time Mr. Patel came out to witness and told him that Mr. Sethna had made a complaint against him, that he (witness) had no influence, that he had made unnecessary trouble for big men and that he would be troubled if he did not pay Rs. 50 to the War Relief Fund. Mr. Patel further said "they" would treat him badly if he did not pay to the War Relief Fund. By "they" witness understood Mr. Pettigara and Mr. Patwardhan. Mr. Patel also told him he would take him to the Commissioner. Thereupon Mr. Patel took him to the Deputy Commissioner's (Mr. Griffith's) office. Mr. Patel wrote a chit and gave it to a sepoy, and the accused came out. A conversation took place between Mr. Patel and the accused. Witness heard the words complained of in the course of the conversation. In this the accused called witness "a rogue," said witness had created certain persons, and that he had taken up this performance to recoup the loss which he had sustained in two previous ones. These remarks were addressed to Mr. Patel in witness's hearing. Witness had given four documents to Mr. Patel before they went there, pertaining to the performance. Mr. Patel gave the documents to the accused after these words were uttered. The accused suggested a certain settlement and said to witness that as Mr. Patel was his friend he (the accused) would put witness up before Mr. Griffiths and have the matter settled if he paid Rs. 50 to the War Relief Fund. Witness agreed to pay Rs. 50 as he had no influence and wanted to avoid trouble with the C. I. D. He and Mr. Patel went away and that day he again went to the C. I. D. and had a conversation with the accused. He took all the accounts, tickets, etc. He offered to show them to accused for inspection, but the accused refused to look at them. He was asked to come on the 20th April with Rs. 50 together with an application to the Commissioner of Police praying for forgiveness for the wrongs he had committed regarding the performance. The accused said that if he (witness) did not pay he would be kept in jail without trial and also said to him "Don't you blast your life for the sake of Rs. 50." Witness then went away and went direct to Mr. Patel and told him all. Mr. Patel told him not to go to the accused at all and not to pay the amount at all. There was no truth in the story that he (witness) had anything to do with two performances or that he had cheated anybody or that he was a rogue.

### CROSS EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, the witness said he had been in Bombay for five years. Asked by Counsel "Have you any money?" Witness said he was in employment and sometimes he had Rs. 200 or Rs. 300. There were no decrees against him. There was not a single decree. There were two suits against him in the S. C. C. for Rs. 45 in all by his partners with whom he had a good deal of trouble. They had accused him of misappropriation of partnership money and served him with a notice to sever partnership. There was profit in the business. Each partner made a profit of Rs. 25. At the suggestion of his partners he wrote a letter to H. E. the Governor inviting their Excellencies to attend a "puja" on the 25th February. The puja did not take place because he was ill then. Rege drafted the letter, gave it to him, and he (witness) sent it on behalf of the firm. He was ill during the whole of February. On the 17th or 18th February he did not take out two sub-contracts for performances from Mr. Upre. He swore to this. He had nothing whatever to do with these two performances and never knew of them. He heard of them for the first time in Court. Kale was an acquaintance of his. It was nothing but a deliberate lie that he and Kale went together to take out the sub-contracts. In the partnership business, witness brought no capital of his own. He purchased goods on his own credit from merchants. The capital was Rs. 900 in the beginning. The letter of invitation to H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon to attend "puja" at the shop was signed by witness alone, but on behalf of his partners. The "educated people" at whose request the shop was opened, consisted of almost all the inmates of the Hanuman Building, including Mr. Ganpatrao Desai, pleader, Dr. Ramrao and others. Their Excellencies declined the invitation to attend the "puja." The invitation was not a dodge on witness's part to make money.

### A MARWARI TRANSACTION.

Rege borrowed Rs. 600 from a Marwari on behalf of the firm. Witness signed the bond. Rege gave him Rs. 250 or Rs. 260 out of this to credit to the firm. The bond bore his signature, but it was blank when he put his signature to it. Rege brought him an entirely blank paper and took his signature on it, saying he would borrow Rs. 600 from a Marwari for the expenses of the shop. In that letter witness said he took Rs. 600. It was not true that he went to the Marwari alone and got Rege's signature afterwards. Rege and another man brought ink in a bottle and a pen to the shop. They kept ink and pen in the shop, but Rege said the Marwari would like to have it in the same ink. The contents of the documents and the signature were in the same kind of ink. He saw the man who came with Rege on that occasion in the Court that morning. He also saw him that morning in the building where he lived. He was quite sure he entered Rs. 260 in the book. Shown his rough book witness said the item of Rs. 206 therein was in respect to a transaction with another man named Gulabchand. This was a "chutcha" book and there was a loan book also. He (witness) then fell ill and the books were taken away. It was not true that he obtained Rs. 600 from the Marwari. He knew one Shunker B. Shantoke. He never got a loan of Rs. 50 from him.

He knew the Shri Yamna Co. He did not buy on the 18th January two pieces of cloth from the Company for Rs. 92-15. Witness was shown a memo from his office which he said he had never seen before and in which a purchase was mentioned. The handwriting on the memo was not his. He never bought anything at all from that Company. The entry in the book made on the 25th January, referred to a piece of khaki bought for Rs. 62 from a hawker in the cloth bazaar.

### MR. TALCHERKER'S ADVICE.

Mr. H. A. Talcherker, an advocate of the High Court, was then examined by Mr. Azad and said he filed a complaint on behalf of the complainant in March at Mazagon. The complainant told him in the beginning of March that he was about to be sent for by the Commissioner of Police, that Mr. Patwardhan was investigating the matter, that the dispute was about a theatre performance and that they wanted him to pay Rs. 50 to the War Relief Fund. By "they," he (witness) then understood the police. He did not recollect the complainant having mentioned Mr. Sethna's name in this connection.

### MR. J. B. PATEL'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Jehangir B. Patel, an advocate of the Bombay High Court, examined by Mr. Azad, said that on the 17th April he called the complainant for a case at the Mazagon Police Court. After the disposal of the case they went to the C. I. D. office at 1 p.m. There the accused asked him if he represented the complainant and witness at first replied in the negative. The accused asked the complainant to go outside. Then Mr. Patwardhan placed some papers before Khan Bahadur Petigara, who then said "put him up." Mr. Patwardhan asked him again if he represented the complainant. Witness replied the accounts were clear. Mr. Patwardhan then said "Are big people like Mr. Justice McLeod and the Hon. Mr. Sethna to be punished by being invited to such a wretched performance? He ought to have been sure of the profits of the performance before giving the name of the War Fund." Witness then resolved to represent the complainant. After he went out he told the complainant that the police thought he (the complainant) had made a grievous mistake, and he told him that as Mr. Sethna wanted him to pay Rs. 50 to the War Fund he had better do so to avoid all trouble. The complainant said he would agree if he advised him to do so. Witness wrote a chit to Inspector Patwardhan, who came out of the Deputy Commissioner's office and asked him why he wanted to go to the Commissioner of Police and he replied he was going to settle the matter by paying a gift of Rs. 50 as asked for by Mr. Sethna. The accused said that in that case he would take him to the Deputy Commissioner.

### THE DEFAMATORY WORDS.

Afterwards accused told the complainant to come back at 3 p.m., with Rs. 50 and bring witness who was his friend. Witness said "Don't trouble him." At this the accused said "Oh you don't know him. He is a rogue and has cheated several persons and because he has suffered a loss in two previous performances he got this up in order to make up that loss." Witness then handed over to the accused four documents asking him to give them to Mr. Griffith, which would satisfy him. One of them was a receipt for Rs. 45 given by Shripatrao to the complainant out of a balance of Rs. 100 owed by the complainant to Shripatrao.

Mr. Azad here produced a letter written on behalf of the complainant demanding the return of certain documents, which the police refused to return saying they were seized legally during the course of an investigation and would be produced before the Civil Court. There were four documents described in the letter, the last being a receipt for Rs. 45-8. Witness said the documents handed over by him to the accused were those described in the letter and they were accurately described therein.

Mr. Azad also put in Mr. Griffith's reply stating that the documents asked for would be produced on receipt of a summons at the proper time.

### ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The Magistrate then asked the accused if he wished to say anything. The accused said he would answer the questions put to him. Questioned by the Court he said that Mr. Patel started by giving a good character to the complainant and invited his opinion. And thereupon he said he had received reports that the complainant had deceived several persons and that the performance which he had advertised for the War Fund was taken up by him to recoup the loss which he had suffered in two previous performances which he had taken up on contract. He (the accused) was authorised to make investigations in the matter.

### MR. SETHNA'S LETTER.

He produced a letter written by Mr. Phiroze Sethna to the Commissioner of Police who sent it to him (the accused) for investigation.

The letter was as follows:—

Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.
Canada Buildings,
Bombay, 23rd March, 1917.

President, etc.
My dear Vincent,

Anantram Vaikantram is the name of the Hindu of whom I spoke to you yesterday. He saw Mrs. Orr on the 7th instant, and offered to get up a performance by the Satara Theatrical Company in aid of the Women's War Fund. Mrs. Orr referred him to me as I was on that date acting for Mr. McBain, the General Secretary. Knowing nothing about Anantram I referred him to Mrs. Sirur, one of the lady secretaries of the Women's Branch. She telephoned to me that the man had seen her and it was arranged that he was to get up the performance. When he called again on the 8th or 9th I discovered for the first time that he had himself nothing to do with the Theatrical Company, but that he was paying them Rs. 300 and offered to hand over to the Women's Branch what extra he would receive by the sale of the tickets. By that time he had advertised the performance and told me that Mr. Justice Macleod had promised his patronage and that Sir John Heaton was also to accompany Mr. Macleod.

The performance was on Saturday, the 11th instant, at the Elphinstone (?) Theatre at Grant Road. Mr. Macleod was the only European present and myself and another the only two Parsis. The rest of the audience consisted of frequenters of Grant Road theatres and they too were not many in number. I therefore asked Anantram as to how he expected to hand over to us the sum of Rs. 500 or 600 which he mentioned to me that he would be able to realise. He went to the booking office to inquire and brought back word that we would get about Rs. 50 or Rs. 60, but people would be coming in later—it was already 10-30 p.m. by then—and we would surely get a much larger sum.

He saw me twice at my office after the 11th but has brought me no money so far. He said he has had a quarrel with the Theatrical Company and he was filing a suit against them. I am afraid the whole thing was a "do" and I wonder if it will be worth while taking any steps.

Will you oblige by having enquiries made about the man and be good enough to let us know.

Yours sincerely,
PHIROZ SETHNA.

He was asked by the Commissioner to make enquiries also about the antecedents of the complainant. He had not known the complainant before. The papers mentioned in evidence were never given to him by Mr. Patel but by the complainant himself.

### CHARGE FRAMED.

The Magistrate said the defence must admit that the words were *per se* defamatory.

Mr. Wadia said that was so.

The Magistrate said that in that case there was sufficient ground for framing a charge.

Mr. Wadia submitted that the case came within section 9.

Mr. Azad said on the previous occasion Mr. Wadia said he relied on all the exceptions, including, he presumed, that the accused was under seven years of age and did not know the significance of the words used. (Laughter).

The Magistrate said on the evidence before him he must frame a charge and he did so under Section 500 I. P. C. Accused then pleaded "not guilty."

### FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The complainant was then further cross-examined by Mr. Wadia. He said he did not tell Mr. Sethna that he was the proprietor of the theatrical company. Nor did he give Mrs. Sirur to understand that. He did tell Mr. Sethna he would be able to show a profit of Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 if he got assistance from the War Relief Fund Office in the disposal of tickets. The performance took place within two days. Mr. Sethna came to the performance and witness told him that he would pay Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 to the War Fund, more people would be coming in. This was at 10 p.m. Witness had sold about Rs. 100 worth of tickets personally and the rest of the tickets sold were sold at the entrance. Mr. Sethna drew his attention to the smallness of the audience and witness told him more might perhaps come in. After the performance Mr. Sethna asked him to pay Rs. 50 but he (witness) did not tell him he would bring the money later on. Mr. Patel did not ask Mr. Patwardhan to go to the Commissioner and induce him to settle the matter. It was not true the accused did not know him before. The accused had known him since the middle of January. He had never had any bad feeling towards him. Mr. Patwardhan did not tell Mr. Patel that he should not trouble the Commissioner of Police and that the accused should be allowed to ascertain facts. He swore that the accused used the word "rogue." He took accounts to Mr. Sethna but the latter was going to the Council meeting and said he could not be bothered with them. Mr. Patwardhan told the complainant he would be deported. Witness went to the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" on the Thursday. He did that because he knew that "Chronicle" sympathised with poor people and that Mr. Horniman would help those who had a grievance and as he was very much frightened he went to the office of that paper and sent in his name to the Editor and that he wanted to represent a great grievance.

The Magistrate said the Court had nothing to do with all this about the witness going to the "Bombay Chronicle." The question was whether the words were uttered by the accused and if so whether the circumstances under which they were uttered justified their being used.

Mr. Wadia said the complainant went to the "Chronicle" office and made a mountain out of a mole-hole to stifle the enquiry.

The Magistrate said all this was irrelevant.

Mr Wadia said then he would not pursue the matter.

The complainant further said he did not know a woman named Ambubai. He was not a great friend of Mr. Patel.

Further hearing was adjourned till today.

## COPPER INDUSTRY IN INDIA,

### PROPOSED REVIVAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 15.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Pioneer" understands that the Munitions Board are endeavouring to revive the copper industry in India, experts are being brought out from England to develop the industry on scientific lines under direction of Sir Thomas Holland, President of the Munitions Board.

## PLANTERS AND RYOTS IN BEHAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 15.

The "Pioneer" says, the Government of Bihar would do well forthwith to appoint a Commission to investigate differences which exist between planters and ryots in indigo districts. It is difficult to see what good can come of Mr. Gandhi's investigations. But an enquiry conducted with strict impartiality by a Commission, containing possibly non-official element would give both sides a fair opportunity of stating their case and ought to result in a lasting peace.

## Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies arrived from Mahableshwar on Monday, having motored from there to Dharamtar where they were received by Mr. Alcock, the Collector of Kolaba District, and Mrs. Alcock; after a short stay their Excellencies embarked on an R. I. M. Launch which brought them to Bombay, arriving at the Apollo Bunder at 2 p.m.

In the afternoon their Excellencies visited the Maharaj Gaekwad Officers' Hospital and the Willingdon Sports Club.

In the evening their Excellencies witnessed the performance of the Anere Battle films at Excelsior Theatre.

Captain E. D. Metcalfe and Captain C. Laverton have arrived at Government House.

Her Excellency visited the Women's Branch War and Relief Fund and the Women's War Loan Office on Tuesday morning.

Their Excellencies visited the Colaba War Hospital, the W. I. T. C. War Loan Lottery Office at the Town Hall and the War Loan Information Bureau in the afternoon.

There was a small Dinner Party at Government House yesterday evening.

## MOTOR DRIVES FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

### WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB'S GENEROSITY.

In response to an appeal from the Indian Committee for providing motor drives for sick and wounded soldiers in Bombay, the Acting Secretary of the Western India Turf Club has written to the Committee that the Committee of the Turf Club have decided to allot a sum of Rs. 600 a month until further notice for providing motor drives for sick and wounded soldiers. A cheque for Rs. 600 for the month of May was forwarded along with the letter.

The Indian Committee in their appeal state that many of the sick and wounded soldiers are, though not absolutely confined to bed, unable to walk more than a very short distance if at all. "Change of scene and air form a very welcome break in the monotony of life in hospital and we have often been told that nothing is so much appreciated by sick or wounded soldiers as a drive in a motor car. Many residents of Bombay have been very generous in lending their cars, but we have still not obtained enough to provide nearly adequately for the men who are fit to be taken for drives."

## DEATH OF AN OCTOGENARIAN.

### THE LATE RAO BAHADUR DHAKJI CASSINATHJI.

We regret to announce the death of Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji, J.P., which took place at the advanced age of eighty, on Monday, the 14th instant, at his residence at Andheri. He came of a very distinguished Pathare Prabhu family. From early youth his mind was imbued with ideas of "industrialism," and in that connection he paid a visit to Europe in the sixties of the last century. He began life as an assistant in the Commissariat Department and retired as Personal Assistant to the Commissary-General, four years after he was made a Rao Bahadur. While in Poona, in connection with his official duties, he was associated with Mr. (afterwards Justice) Ranade regarding certain industrial and communal activities. Since he came to Bombay he had been the energetic secretary of the Prabhu Seminary, and even acted in that capacity for the Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School since its foundation. After his retirement from Government service, he led an active public life, devoting his attention to the promotion of many useful institutions. He was a councillor of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for nearly ten years. His services to his community were unique during plague times, when he managed the Fever Hospital and Health Camps to the comfort of their inmates and the satisfaction of the plague authorities. His death has removed from a vast circle of relations and friends a sympathetic adviser and a sturdy helpmate. Until a week before his death his advice was sought by people engaged in different commercial and industrial enterprises.

## A COMMERCIAL CLASS IN INDORE.

There being no provision for commercial education in the Indore State, Mr. S. S. Mehta, Secretary of the newly-started Indore Chamber of Commerce recently submitted to the Indore Government a scheme for opening a commercial class in the city. The scheme was sanctioned and the class was opened by Sirdar Kibe on 25th April last. Nearly ten teachers have volunteered their services for teaching the various subjects and nearly a hundred students have joined the class.

## A COALITION BRAHMAN CONFERENCE

### TO DISCUSS SOCIAL CUSTOMS.

BENARES, May 15.

The Secretary, Sanatan Dharma News Syndicate, Benares, wires:—

A Coalition Conference of different sects of Panchagoura and Panchadravid Brahmans, will be held at Delhi, when important questions relating to the Brahmanic social customs will be brought forward for discussion and final settlement. Representatives from the different provinces are expected to attend the Conference.

Raja Sashishekhareshudar Rai Bahadur has accepted the presidentship.

# WAR LOAN TOTAL.

## EXCEEDS 20 CRORES.

## BOMBAY ADVANCES.

**The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.**

Total applications up to 7 p.m. on 15th May Rs. 20,00,98,225.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bombay .. | ..7,27,44,300* |
| Bengal .. | ..6,15,86,800 |
| Madras .. | ..1,02,54,500 |
| United Provinces | ..1,52,21,600 |
| Punjab .. | ..1,54,76,000 |
| Burma .. | .. 83,11,700 |
| Bihar and Orissa | .. 25,79,900 |
| Central Provinces | .. 35,46,600 |
| Assam .. | .. 6,01,200 |
| Minor Administrations. | 57,55,600 |
| Total Rs. | ..19,60,78,200† |

*Exclusive of Rs. 20,83,575 through Post Office till 9th May.

†Exclusive of Rs. 40,20,025 through Post Office till 18th April.

### BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

| | 15-5-17 Rs. | Total Up to date. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| War Loan .. .. | 700-0 | 1,56,400-0 |
| War Bonds .. | 2,600-0 | 5,16,025-0 |
| Cash Certificates .. | 11,501-0 | 7,53,374-0 |
| Total .. | Rs. 14,801-0 | 14,25,799-0 |

### WOMEN'S WAR LOAN.

A second and larger meeting of ladies was held at Belgaum at the Beynon Smith High School, by kind permission of the M. E. U. Mission, in connection with the Women's War Loan on Saturday, the 12th, when subscriptions, to the amount of over Rs. 12,000 were promised. Prominent subscribers were the following:—Mrs. M. A. Dalal Rs. 5,000, the wife of the Sirdesai of Wantinuri Rs. 2,000, Mrs. Parulekar Rs. 1,000, Mrs. Naju P. Maneckjee. Mrs. Pearce Rs. 500, Mrs. Fisher Rs. 403, Mrs. Ratnabai Khote Rs. 400, Mrs. Sitabai Hathiangadi, Mrs. P. Ghosradkar, Mrs. A. Gulwadi, Mrs. Artal Rs. 300, Mrs. Kaliambai Kumbte Rs. 200.

The total amount of subscriptions now promised in Belgaum towards the Women's War Loan has reached Rs. 22,411.

## BOMBAY EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL,

### YESTERDAY'S APPLICATIONS.

The Exemptions Tribunal sat again yesterday in the Town Hall, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Shepherd presiding, with Mr. G. H. Bowman and Lt.-Col. R. B. Low, D.S.O., as members. Captain S. T. Shepperd represented the General Commanding Bombay Brigade.

Mr. Arthur B. Mortimer wanted exemption on medical grounds. Decision was deferred until the receipt of the medical certificate.

Mr. J. W. Macfarlane, Government Hides Inspector, on behalf of himself and Mr. B. H. Raisin, applied for exemption from general military service and from local service for three months. He said he should be left entirely free to attend to his work, which was under the Ammunition Board, as it occupied him the whole day. Exemption from all military service was granted up to July 1st.

Mr. F. Dourado, a member of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, was going out of India in the service of the B. I. S. N. Company, and wanted exemption. Decision was deferred.

### A NORWEGIAN.

Mr. W. W. Browne wanted exemption on the ground of his not being a European British subject. He was a Norwegian. He had been a volunteer for the last six years. The applicant was asked to get a certificate from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, that he was not a European British subject.

Mr. S. E. Smith of Nasik, who had asked for exemption, was told that he was not liable for any service, as he had been put in class "E".

Messrs. Wright and Company applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. F. P. Divecha, on the ground that their business would suffer. Mr. Divecha was most anxious to do military service, as he was a sergeant in the volunteer corps. The application was referred to the Selection Committee.

The Tribunal then adjourned until today.

## HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The Secretaries of the Home Rule League, Bombay, have received an invitation from the Secretaries to the Home Rule Conference, to be held on Thursday and Friday, the 17th and 18th May, respectively at Nasik. It is desired that the members of the League should make a point of attending the Conference.

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**INDIAN WAR LOAN.**
YOU ARE ASKED TO LEND
BUT IT'S BETTER THAN LENDING.
The Dictionary says :
LEND—to grant on condition that the thing or its equivalent be returned.
GOVERNMENT NOT ONLY RETURNS THE MONEY, BUT GIVES YOU EXCELLENT INTEREST.

**H. K. Mitra,**
**Automobile and Electrical Engineer.**
Lamington Rd., BOMBAY. } Telegram: AUTOLOGIC.

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and purchase a second hand overcoat for Rs. 5/8 or the short coat for Rs. 4/8 from
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189/191, Hornby Road, opposite Dwarkadas Buildings, Fort, Bombay and invest the rest on War Loan, instead of spending at least Rs. 40 on a new overcoat or Rs. 30 on a new short coat.

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Makes you feel like bathing in the best of scents,
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Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for One Rupee only.
Mr. T. K. Sivarama Aiyer, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Kumbakonam, writes: "Your predictions for the past year have been strikingly accurate."
THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU.
Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

DR. V. G. MANTRI, D.D.S.
(America.)
DENTAL SURGEON.
275-277, Hornby Road, Fort,
Opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

**LOST.**

LOST one big Diamond Ear-ring last evening between Malabar Hill, Chowpatti and Sleater Road, whoever returns it to the undersigned, will be handsomely rewarded.
KAIKHUSROO R. D. ADENWALLA,
Adenwalla Lodge,
Cumballa Hill.

*BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Wednesday, May 16, 1917.*

## DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS IN RUSSIA.

Whatever measure of success has been obtained by the Russians in this present war is due, in the main, to two factors, the splendid bravery of her soldiers, and the unexampled efficiency of the democratic institutions known as the Zemstvos. Doubts are frequently expressed as to the possibility of that great country being able to conduct the affairs of State when for so long the power has been in the hands of the bureaucracy. The wonderful way in which the Russian democracy has rallied to the support of their country during the past three years, when the Government Executive has been proved to be disastrously inefficient is a sufficient answer to these fears. In the nature of the case, the position of the bureaucracy has been emphasised in the past, and the prevailing idea has been that the power and influence of this limited number has been felt throughout every town and village and that the attitude of the Russian people was that of meek submission to the will of this outside power. A knowledge of Russia in peace time would soon have dispelled that idea, and now that the full contribution of these County Councils is revealed, there is no reason to be ignorant of the very vital part they have played in the war, and by so doing have conclusively proved the capacity of the Russian to govern his country, in great as well as small things. The spirit of democracy is not new in Russia; it only required the opportunity of expressing itself, and this it has done whenever it has been sufficiently strong to reduce the power of the bureaucracy. As far back as 1866 the administration of the economic affairs of the district and the province was committed to the district and provincial assemblies, which were designated, Zemstvos. Their members are elected by the peasantry, the householders in the towns, the clergy, and the landed proprietors—the census being so adjusted as always to give the nobles and the householders the same number of representatives. The Zemstvos elect their own executive. The Supreme Government have tried to keep a firm hand on them by limiting their powers of taxation, and by making heavy demands on them for imperial purposes. In nearly forty governments these councils have been introduced, and their activities have included the opening of a large number of schools, of all classes, the establishment of hospitals, and organised sanitary stations regularly visited once a week by a doctor. They have also introduced mutual insurance against fire, and have created the village postal institutions. In several districts these Zemstvos have paid special attention to the advancement of co-operation, and as a result of their activities they have succeeded in introducing agricultural machinery, and other types of machinery, for the improvement of the industry. Without doubt the Zemstvos,—typical democratic institutions as they,—are the life of the country and have been responsible for more improvements in the conditions of the people than all the decrees passed by the late autocratic government. Up to the present these councils have been confined to European Russia but an investigation is being conducted as to the possibility of introducing them into the Caucasus. Strong and efficient though these Zemstvos proved themselves to be in the local government of Russia, the war proved their value a hundred-fold. No one can neglect to take count of the work of these institutions in a survey of Russia's part in the war; nor must their importance as a leading factor in the recent revolution be lost sight of.

For purposes of mutual help these separate councils were formed into a Union, presided over by Prince Lvov, now the Prime Minister. In addition to the Union of Zemstvos, there is also the Union of Towns, another democratic body which has rendered notable service to the country in this war. For general purposes the two Unions work independently of each other, but the exigencies of the war have led to the appointment of a Joint Committee to deal with certain aspects of their common activities. In the neighbourhood of Kiev, Minsk, Pskoff, and Tiflis, especially, the Union of the Zemstvos has extended its influence. Generally speaking it may be said that this Union has devoted its energies to the work near the front, and the Union of Towns has conducted its operations in the interior. Some time ago a long report was published of their operations, and it was at once evident that without the assistance thus given, Russia could not have continued the war as long as she has. No wonder the members of the bureaucratic party were alarmed as they realised that the truth was being brought home to the Russian people that their government was utterly inefficient and that popular success could only have one result for them. It was because of this fear that the Minister of the Interior issued an order in the Tsar's name forbidding the meeting of the various Zemstvos unions which had been arranged to discuss war measures. The army has appreciated the efforts made, and the secret of the revolution lies in the complete understanding and mutual admiration that had developed in the past two years between them. A few facts may be given to show how great have been the activities of these institutions, so purely democratic in spirit and government. The wounded made the first claim on them, and the Union of Zemstvos provided hospitals, special detachments of medical workers at the front, many trains for the transport of the wounded; they made provision against epidemics, for the erection of bath-houses, shops, food stations even for the workmen labouring on the roads and railways in the Caucasus. One of the newest departments concerns itself with the care of the maimed, providing them with artificial limbs and teaching them useful occupations. The Union of Towns at first also mainly devoted its energies to the care of the wounded. Thousands of buildings were taken over and steadily the number of beds available has increased until it has reached an enormous figure. In the first two years of the war the city of Moscow, which is perhaps the most important member of the Union, passed two million wounded through her hospitals, a figure that will give some idea of the enormous casualties the Russians suffered in the dark days of the war. When the army returned from Poland, the whole hospital system had to be reorganised, and this fell, not to the War Office, but to the democratic councils, which had been steadily increasing the sphere of their activities.

The Zemstvos Union soon found that attention must be given to other matters besides dealing with the wounded, admittedly the most efficient branch of the Russian service, and they took over the work of providing horses and steamboats for army transport, requisites for engineers, materials for use against gas attacks. Clothing was also required in great abundance. By November 14th, 1914 it had, at the request of the War Office, supplied winter clothing for 215,000 Serbian soldiers. In October, 1914, the War Office gave it an order for 7,500,000 sets of under clothing. In January, 1916, it was entrusted with the supply of all the warm clothes for the army, twenty-four million pieces. It has made great-coats, gloves, and socks, and every where it has its own establishments where extensive repairs are being carried on. It has the right to collect all leather in the country; it has been given authority to carry out the entire supply of meat for the army. The Union of Towns has also been active in other directions than that of tending the wounded, for the report states it has its own Department of Munitions and Supplies, and has 10,000 people working at the repair of worn-out boots sent back from the front. A Joint Committee of these two democratic institutions deals with the problems connected with the refugees, the care of Russian prisoners in Germany, the equal distribution of orders to the various factories in connection with the Unions. These duties fell on their shoulders as the central government proved incapable of bearing them. But at every point obstacles have been put in their way, and though goods were delivered the corrupt forces in Russia held them up. There has been a very striking patriotism in all their activities, and there can be only one moral. "It has proved over and over again that the nation participating in a great national work displays a great latent power, and that the Government machine is inadequate to the living force of the country". Democracy has been tried in Russia and has not been found wanting. As she lays hands on the higher control she will make mistakes but the Allies who know full well the activities of these institutions, have no need to fear that she will fail in other spheres any more than she has failed in the supreme crisis of Russian history.

## THE DRINK EVIL

Amidst the spectacular events of the war, the silent but profound change that has come over the minds of men and the policy of the State in the Allied countries in regard to the necessity of controlling and restricting the traffic in liquor has not received the attention that it deserves. And yet the results of total prohibition or rigorous restriction of that traffic in these countries are bound to be of more far-reaching importance than those of any other social reform of modern times. The cry of the temperance reformer in this country has always been a cry in the wilderness,—so far as its effect on the policy adopted by the excise authorities is concerned. It might have been expected that the lessons of the war so wisely taken to heart by other countries would not be lost on the bureaucracy which has always arrogated to itself the function of the protector of the teeming millions of the country's population. But its persistence in the existing policy constitutes another proof that it has learnt little from the great lessons of this world upheaval. Witness, for example, the attitude adopted by Mr. Maynard in defending the excise policy of the Government in the course of a recent debate on the subject in the Punjab Legislative Council. The critics of the excise administration, he said,

> start with this assumption that when one believes that another man is doing something that is not good for him, it is right to step in and prevent him. Now supposing that this principle were to be applied somewhat outside the region of liquor duty, supposing that I should know a man who happened to have a habit of eating *pan*, and were I to tell the man who was in the habit of *pan* eating—"This is an ugly habit. It makes your lips red and it is an undesirable astringent and you ought to give it up", would not that *pan* eater be quite justified in replying by saying: We understand it is your habit that at a certain hour, you smoke a cigar. The cigar has equally unpleasant results as *pan* and it is equally bad, and you must give that up and so on."

This contemptuous ridicule of the principle of prohibition is, of course, hardly worthy of notice. Apart from the unquestionable evidence of the efficacy of prohibition,—to which we shall come presently,—those who argue like Mr. Maynard forget that an even more important consideration than that of restricting the liberty of the individual,—and restriction of the liberty of the individual in the interest of society has been enforced in many regions outside that of liquor,—is the necessity of preventing the stupendous cumulative mischief that the drunkenness of individuals has on the material and the moral health of Society and its effect on the race. Mr. Maynard had the temerity to add that legal prohibition is by no means efficacious in putting an end to the evil because materials for illicit distillation are everywhere at hand. This is an old familiar argument,—for inaction. Mr. Maynard is perhaps too much absorbed in promoting the interests of the people of this country to have known what a great help the historic prohibition of vodka has been to Russia. Nor does he seem to be aware of the effects of a similar policy followed by France and of the restrictive regulations in force in England. The remarkable progress made in prohibition in the United States of America,—nearly 65 per cent. of the total population, it may be noted, are there governed by prohibition laws of one kind on another—is not less a proof of what prohibition can do. Taking the State of Virginia alone, it may be pointed out that, though prohibition has been tried there for hardly six months, the effects have been so widespread and so beneficial to all classes that there are thousands who voted against prohibition when it was an issue who now declare that should the question be submitted again they would vote "dry". How unqualified and varied the success has been affecting most of the departments of national life may best be gathered from the following extracts from an American Journal:

> Men who are extensive employers of labor find their employees steady and reliable; there are no longer unnecessary absences from work following pay days. Sickness and accidents among workers have been cut down.
>
> Bank deposits in all the cities have increased. In Richmond alone they have increased more than $12,000,000 in the past six months, the greater portion of the increase coming since Prohibition went into effect.
>
> In every line of business, except that of the Police Court, the volume of trading has been larger and the cash transactions more frequent, while charge accounts have greatly improved.
>
> The state has been deprived of a considerable revenue from the sale of licenses, but crime is less and arrests are fewer, though the Prohibition law is rigidly enforced.
>
> The state will save approximately $100,000 in the first year under Prohibition, because it is not compelled to spend so much in the prosecution of offenders and for the care of unfortunates.
>
> The jail population of Virginia, in 100 counties and 15 city prisons, has been decreased from 3,134 to 1,393 in four months, freeing and making useful 1,741 persons, who were, directly or indirectly, victims of the liquor traffic.

## Notes of the Day.

**The Admiralty Re-organisation.**

Sir Edward Carson's statement in the Commons clears up the mystery in regard to the re-organisation at the Admiralty regarding which the first announcements suggested innovations of a somewhat dangerous kind. The Admiralty is one of the State Departments, the organisation of which has stood the test of many generations, and, unlike that of the War Office, has always made for efficiency. The suggested introduction of a Civilian to the Board in the place of a Naval Lord, to control one of the branches most closely allied with the fighting efficiency of the Fleet, was therefore rather startling. But Sir Eric Geddes, it appears is not to replace the "Additional Naval Lord" on the Board. It appears that the supply of munitions and armament as well as the full utilisation of the shipbuilding resources of the country is to be neutralised into one central department which will co-ordinate the requirements of the Admiralty, the War Office and the Ministry of Shipping, and thus prevent overlapping and the undesirable competition of one department with another, which in the past has been a source of confusion and weakness.

**The Other Changes.**

That, of course, is all to the good and it is eminently desirable that Sir Eric Geddes, who is to control the new department, should have a seat at the Board of Admiralty, in order, as Sir Edward Carson, says that his touch with it should be close and intimate. Simultaneously other changes are to be made, which will undoubtedly make for increased efficiency. The First Sea Lord, for instance, is to be freed from administrative work, as far as possible, and his attention left free for concentration on the naval conduct of the war. Sir John Jellicoe, in addition to being First Sea Lord, will have the title, as he will carry out the duties, of Chief of Naval Staff. Admiral Oliver, at present Chief of Staff, will be Deputy Chief of Staff with a seat on the Board which he has not had hitherto. Admiral Halsey, the additional Sea Lord, becomes third Sea Lord, while Admiral Duff, in charge of the important Anti-Submarine Department, becomes an Additional Member of the Board with the title of Assistant Chief of Staff.

**A Satisfactory Feature.**

Sir Eric Geddes thus does not become Controller of the Navy. He takes over some of the duties hitherto performed by the Controller and has a seat at the Board. These changes, as we have said, should make for increased efficiency and are in consonation with the requirements arising out of new conditions. The satisfactory feature is that they leave the professional men in control of purely naval policy and strategy and they preserve the feature of the Admiralty that has been such a source of strength and efficiency in the past, the frequent and periodical assembly of the members of the Board round a table where the freest discussion and communication takes place, so that every member is fully acquainted with the views, demands and operations of his colleagues.

**The Government and the Press.**

Last week's mail throws some explanatory light on the inclusion of copies of the "Nation" among the list of prohibited exports from England. It is not surprising that as the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" says, during that week every journalist and everyone interested in public affairs read the "Nation" through and through to find out why the Government had prohibited it from going out. No one, the correspondent continues, could offer even a plausible guess. On the other hand, it turned out that there was nothing in that particular number after all. The management of the journal, however, received a letter from the War Office, which issued the prohibition, explaining quite frankly that the reason for the order was that the enemy had been using quotations from the "Nation" in his propaganda. This is perfectly true. But if the Intelligence Department of the War Office are to be consistent instead of choosing the "Nation" for this differential treatment, they should prohibit the export of a great many other papers, and first and foremost "The Times"; for, as the Editor of the "Nation" points out in his reply to the War Office letter, not only his journal, but a greater part of the British press, and conspicuously "The Times" and its allied organs, have been used by the enemy for the purpose of his propaganda.

**The Premier's Attempted Justification.**

It was at first noted with relief that the Prime Minister, who was naturally blamed and asked to clear himself, had nothing to do with it and knew nothing about it until, like other people, he saw it in the papers. Even the Foreign Office, whose business it essentially was, had nothing to do with it. The incident, as the correspondent points out

> illustrates the extraordinary decentralisation of our central Government at the present time. It illustrates also the position of the War Office as in some respects a sort of independent Government in the realm, generally uncontrolled and only checked occasionally by a special intervention of providence from the highest powers. The present instance shows that this is not limited to things which, however indirectly, concern military operations.

But the matter was afterwards raised in the House of Commons and the Prime Minister indulged in a most weak, though rhetorical, justification of the action of the War Office, which was reduced to absurdity by the finely sarcastic and smashing criticism of Major Winston Churchill.

**Super-Paternal!**

A curious illustration of the super-paternal interest which certain members of the bureaucracy in this country take in her development is furnished by the letter which the Commissioner in Sind has adressed to the Shikarpur Municipality regarding the recent temporary appointment of the Chief Officer. The Commissioner is pleased to state that he has no objection to this appointment, but he reserves to himself the right of confirming a permanent incumbent. This "right" he claims, he adds, as a result of *a personal agreement between the members and his predecessor by which it was made the necessary condition of the grant of increased powers that the Municipality is now enjoying* (the italics are ours). It is of course, notorious that officialdom has constantly marred and stultified even the most elementary measures of reform by taking advantage of the hoopholes which the Legislature,—itself the creation of the Executive,—has been persuaded to leave in the shape of the all-pervading power of framing the necessary rules of procedure. But we have seldom heard of a worse example of this kind of activity than is afforded by the method the Commissioner in Sind has chosen to adopt. Apart altogether, of course, from the invalidity of an agreement of this sort, here we have a case of taking with one hand what you give with the other.

**Personal Autocracy.**

Of course, the Commissioner can, at present, withhold new powers if he is pleased to think that the Municipality is unfit to exercise them, but it will hardly be conducive to progress, if the Commissioner is to be a law unto himself and to condition the grant of any new powers by taking away existing elementary privileges by verbal agreements. As the "New Times" of Karachi says, "it is difficult to see the utility of a liberal law if it can be modified in this manner by the Executive." We trust the Government of Lord Willingdon will see that the development of local self-government in the Presidency for which they have so often expressed their solicitude will not be thus endangered. The Commissioner's extraordinary dealings with the Shikarpur Municipality has only brought into relief the dangerously autocratic powers which he wields in Sind. It is time that the enjoyment of such powers by a single individual were restricted.

# BRITISH CAPTURE OF ROEUX.

## ADMIRALTY CHANGES ANNOUNCED.

## ROEUX CAPTURED BY BRITISH.

### PROGRESS NORTH OF THE SCARPE.

### EIGHT ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. May 15.

A British communiqué says we continued to progress to-day northward of the Scarpe and completed the capture of Roeux, which has been defended with great determination and has been the scene of much desperate fighting during the past much We slightly advanced our line northward of Gaurelle.

Six German aeroplanes were brought down and two others were driven down on Sunday. Three of ours are missing.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
PRUSSIAN DIVISION MUTINIES.
ALLAHABAD, May 15.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

It is becoming an interesting point whether the enemy's troops can indefinitely continue to face the murderous music of the British artillery. A Prussian division, largely composed of returned wounded, when ordered into the line, quite recently mutinied. I have not yet learned what became of the division. The quality of the enemy troops is showing deterioration, over half the recruits in the field depot of the third Guard Division being mere lads. Another message mentions the capture of prisoners, who proved to be convicts released in order to join the army.

## WEIRD SPECTACLE NEAR FRESNOY.

### FIGHT OF MASKED TROOPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, May 15.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The special correspondent of the Paris "Journal" at the British front writes:—"I was yesterday in the neighbourhood of Fresnoy and witnessed an exchange of gas attacks and counter-attacks, limited but furious, local but with massed effectives, episodic but implacable, which day and night have taken place round two villages. Here a mask is as valuable as a grenade or rifle. It is, like some fearful carnival imagined by Edgar Allen Poe. One could see by the light of the moon in the dead of night on the slopes west of Fresnoy whole regiments masked, fighting and killing each other amidst black vapours, which made moonlight strangely fantastic. Hand-to-hand fighting thus took on an extraordinary appearance. Throwing down their arms the combatants flew at each other's throats to tear away the protecting masks. There were few prisoners in these encounters, still fewer wounded.

## MISLEADING GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

### CONCEALING THE HEAVY LOSSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, May 15.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

A correspondent at the Front, after referring to the German mendacities, including the claims to have recaptured places never lost, says their stories about our casualties are calculated to make a gullible Teuton believe that half the Allied armies is now *hors de combat*, but they are apparently under no illusion concerning the price the German army is paying. A letter dated the 27th April found in an officer's dug-out runs:—"That it costs the English and French frightful sacrifices is easily understood, but our huge hospital trains tell a clear story."

## A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

### ENEMY ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 0-25 a.m., May 16.

A Berlin official communiqué admits that the British have forced entrance into Roeux and says that a fierce battle continues at Bullecourt. Artillery fire is increasing in intensity in the Ypres-Wytschaete sector.

## ESPIONAGE BILL PASSED IN U. S. SENATE.

### CENSORSHIP AND ALCOHOLIC PROHIBITION IN SEPARATE MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 15.
Recd. 0-25 a.m., May 16.

The Government Espionage Bill has been passed by the Senate by 77 votes to 6, shorn of censorship and of alcohore prohibition which will be embodied in separate measures.

Dr. Wilson has authorised the impending Army Bil contemplating the expansion of regulars to full war strength. 83,000 of additional 83,000 men required have already been recruited.

The organisation of new regiments begins on May 15th.

## ARTILLERY DUEL AT BRAYE-EN-LOANNAIS.

### FRENCH AERIAL BOMBING EXPEDITIONS.

### 7 ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. May 15.

A French communiqué says the Germans bombarded Braye-en-Laonnais and Oerny. Their artillery was violently answered by ours. There was lively cannonading east of Berry-au-Bac and at Mont Haut.

Seven enemy aeroplanes were brought down. Our bombarding squadrons dropped 3½ tons of explosives behind the German lines.

### GERMAN RECONNAISSANCES BREAK DOWN UNDER FRENCH FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. May 15.

A French communiqué says strong German reconnaissances attempting to reach our lines at various points broke down completely under our fire. The enemy sustained important losses and we took prisoners.

## NEARLY 50,000 PRISONERS.

### SINCE THE BEGINNING OF ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 11-55 a.m., May 15.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says, the French and British captures from the beginning of the offensive on April 9th. to May 12th. were 49,579 prisoners including 976 officers, 444 guns, 386 trench mortars and 943 machine-guns, excluding a number of guns and machine-guns put out of action.

## FRENCH MERCHANTMEN.

### ENCOUNTER WITH ENEMY SUBMARINES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 15.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. May 15.

French merchantships unsuccessfully attacked and sunk by submarines respectively were in February one and four, in March two and five, and in April six and eight. During April there were twelve engagements between submarines and French patrol ships, thirteen between submarines and French seaplanes and sixteen guntire engagements between submarines and French armed merchantmen. All the last-mentioned escaped.

## THEIR MAJESTIES TOUR.

### VISIT TO MUNITION WORKS IN NORTH OF ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. May 15.

The King and the Queen are making a tour of munition works in the north of England. They are freely chatting with the workers everywhere.

## OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS,

### 1,000 MEN HAVE JOINED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
NEW YORK, May 15.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., May 15.

Thousand men have already joined the officer's training camps.

Provisions are being made in New York for a camp at Plattsburg for 5,000.

## MR. BALFOUR'S LONG INTERVIEW WITH MR ROOSEVELT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, May 14.
Recd. 11-55 a.m., May 15.

Mr. Balfour had an interview lasting four hours with Mr. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay.

The fifth annual sessions of the Bharata Itihasa Samsodhan Mandali (Indian Historical Research Society) of Poona will be held on the 28th, 29th and 30th instant.

## IMPORTANT ADMIRALTY CHANGES.

### DEVELOPMENT OF SHIP-BUILDING RESOURCES.

### SIE E. GEDDES' NEW APPOINTMENT

### SIR E. CARSON ON TWO-FOLD OBJECT IN VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. May 15.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Edward Carson announced the following changes on the Board of Admiralty:—

Sir John Jellicoe will have the additional title of Chief of Naval Staff.

Vice-Admiral Oliver, at present Chief of Staff, will be additional Member of the Board with the title of Deputy Chief of Naval Staff.

Rear-Admiral Duff, at present in charge of anti-submarine department, will be additional Member of the Board with the title of Assistant Chief of Naval Staff.

Rear-Admiral Halsey, at present fourth Sea Lord will be third Sea Lord in succession to Vice-Admiral Tudor, who will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the China Station.

Sir Eric Geddes, at present Director-General of Transports, will be an additional Member of the Board.

### OBJECTS OF CHANGES EXPLAINED.

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 11-55 a.m., May 15.

In the House of Commons, Sir E. Carson, explaining the new Admiralty appointments, said that the changes had a two-fold object. The first was to free the First Sea Lord and heads of Naval Staff as far as possible from administrative work in order that they might concentrate their attention on important issues relating to the naval conduct of the war. The second object was to strengthen the shipbuilding and production departments of the Admiralty by providing an organisation comparable to that which had supplied the army with munitions.

SIR E. GEDDES' NEW RESPONSIBILITIES.

It was further intended to develop and utilise to the best advantage the whole shipbuilding resources of the country and as far as possible concentrate the whole organisation under one authority. Sir Eric Geddes had been chosen for this position and would be responsible for fulfilling the shipbuilding requirements of the Admiralty, the War Office and the Ministry of Shipping. For this purpose the staff of the three departments would be placed under his control.

As the duties for which he would be responsible at the Admiralty would include not only shipbuilding, but production of arms and munitions, it was necessary that his touch with the Admiralty should be close and intimate, hence his appointment as a Member of the Board of Admiralty. He would also be associated with the Ministry of Shipping as a member of the Shipping Control Committee.

TO COOPERATE WITH SHIPPING CONTROLLER.

Mr. Runciman asked whether the duty of supervising the construction of merchant shipping would be transferred from the Shipping Controller to the Admiralty.

Sir E. Carson said that Sir Eric Geddes would act with the Shipping Controller, and added that Sir Eric Geddes had just completed some most important work in France in a most successful manner and Government were glad to avail themselves of his services.

STRENGTHENING OF NAVAL STAFF.

Sir E. Carson added that Rear-Admiral Tothill would become Fourth Sea Lord in place of Rear-Admiral Halsey. Meanwhile the process of strengthening the Naval Staff by addition of officers transferred from active service was continuing.

## SERBIAN FRONT.

### VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 11-55 a.m., May 15.

A Serbian communiqué, dated 12th instant, says, there was a violent artillery duel on our whole front. We carried more trenches in the region of Dobropolje and heavily repulsed violent counter-attacks.

## WORLD AFTER WAR.

### THE NEW PASSION FOR PEACE.

### LEAGUE OF NATIONS SCHEME.

### GENERAL SMUTS' STIRRING ADDRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 2-25 p.m. May 15.

Speaking at the meeting of the League of Nations Society, Lord Bryce presiding General Smuts said the war had stamped into the hearts of millions of men and women an intense desire for a better order of things. The old order of things was now useless. All the treaties and optimism of the nineteenth century had ended in suffering and losses baffling description. It had been computed that eight million men had died in this war and a greater number permanently maimed. It had been stated that the casualties in this war were equal to the white population of the British Empire. If such wars were allowed to recur the whole fabric of civilisation would be endangered. It was time for action in the matter, not for folding hands and bending heads. If one-inundredth part of the thought given to this war were given to peace, there would never be a war again.

NO PATCHWORK PEACE WANTED.

"I believe that a passion for peace has been born in this war which will prove greater than any passions for gain or conquest, and as far as is humanly possible such a war as this should never be tolerated again. However, there is a danger in believing too much in treaties until we have a radical change in the hearts of men, but I think that change is coming. There must be no patchwork peace, or a peace which is simply a compromise of conflicting interests. Every nation must have the choice of its own destiny and not be cut and carved to please the Great Powers."

SUGGESTED ANGLO-INDIAN COMMITTEE.

General Smuts supported the idea of the appointment of an Anglo-American committee to discuss a scheme for ensuring peace and suggested that if it could bring together practical men who knew the world's bad ways, splendid results would be achieved. Any nation not wishing to run straight must be compelled to realise as a last resource that the world will use force to make it run straight.

GERMAN RULERS SHOULD GO

Lord Buckmaster trusted that before the war ended it would have brought down the whole of the Powers responsible for the great wrong. Voicing his own opinion he said that the scheme of the League of Nations would fail unless Germany admitted that we had got to separate the German rulers from the German people, to destroy the one to support other. If that were done, he believed that the future was safe.

WAR AND NATIONALISM INCONSISTENT WITH CHRISTIANITY.

Lord Hugh Cecil said that of late years European sentiment had retrogressed; we felt boundless devotion for our own country, but had none for any other. He would like to see the ministers of Christianity of all denominations and in all countries foregather to enforce the principles that war and nationalism were inconsistent with Christianity.

## GERMAN CHANCELLOR AT VIENNA.

### LUNCH WITH AUSTRIAN EMPEROR AND FOREIGN MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 14.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. May 15.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg lunched with the Austrian Emperor and Empress and dined with M. Czernin, Foreign Minister. He then returned to Berlin where conferences continue:

## FIGHTING IN ARMENIA.

### TURKISH PRESSURE ON THE DIALA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. May 15.

A wireless Russian communiqué says, southward of Erzingan the Kurds repulsed one of our companies. We repelled a Kurd attack near Belumer. Under superior Turkish pressure we retired to the left bank of the Diala.

## DEATH OF MR. J. H. CHOATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, May 15.
Recd. 1-35 a.m., May 16.

The death which occurred suddenly is announced of Mr. J. H. Choate, formerly United States' Ambassador to Great Britain.

## HARSHER TREATMENT OF NEUTRAL-SHIPS.

### URGED BY PROF. FLAMM.

### HUN'S TRUE NATURE EXHIBITED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
COPENHAGEN, May 15.
Recd. 9-40 p.m., May 15.

The state of mind of even the educated classes in Germany is shown by an article in review "Die Woche" by the well known Professor Flamm urging harsher treatment of neutral ships in order to force them to remain in their home ports. Too many of their crews, he says, are at present saved and it would be best if neutral ships disappeared without leaving a trace. Then terror would keep them away from the blockaded zone.

## SUBMARINE U. 85.

### SANK 7 DUTCH SHIPS OFF FALMOUTH IN FEBRUARY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, May 15.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., May 15.

According to a deserter it was submarine U58 which sank seven Dutch grainships off Falmouth at the end of February.

He states that the number of any submarine is changed whenever it has been noticed by a neutral or the enemy.

(Continued from Column 6.)

it was long expected it takes us in a way by surprise. For everyone wants to know what the effect will be and how soon America will be able to bring her weight to bear. We see clearly that it will take time, America is not going to send over any soldiers just yet, so the immediate problem of men for the army, which is very pressing, remains as it was. As to munitions America has been giving us the benefit of her great manufacturing resources for a long time. Most pressing and critical of all our difficulties is the question of tonnage, and here it is expected that America will not be able to do anything much, even with the interned German ships, for three or four months, and they will be the critical months. Though if the war is to go on the help of America in this matter when it comes will be vital. Apparently the first great service that America can do us, and she is willing to do it, is to raise a loan for us which will maintain our exchanges. To put it in a simpler way, America can let us have food and munitions on credit so what we can dispense with some of our export industries which at present must be maintained in order to pay for our necessary imports.

Turning from the material side, it is impossible to exaggerate the moral effect of America's joining in the war and everyone here is conscious of it. Coming immediately after the Russian revolution it really alters the whole character of the war. Germany and Austria are now completely isolated in the civilised world. All the free peolpes are leagued against them. From now Germany is at war with the whole of Western civilisation. The result of such a war cannot be doubtful. Western civilisation and democracy cannot afford to be anything but victorious, and Germany must inevitably realise this sooner or later. In another way the intervention of America is decisive. The Peace Conference as far as the Allies are concerned will be a democratic one, and what is perhaps more important there will be an outside Power present, and that one of the two or three greatest Powers, which is entirely indifferent to the imperialist ambitions and diplomatic intrigues of Europe.

CURTAILMENT OF EASTERN SHIPPING.

The pressure of the tonnage problem has caused the Government to take an heroic measure. Practically all the shipping plying to the far East has been taken off and diverted to Western routes. Even the amount of shipping allowed for trade with India has been cut down. The measure may have been, and indeed must have been, a necessary one, but it strikes a heavy blow at our export trade and especially at the Lancashire cotton trade. Quite apart from the Lancashire interest it has caused great alarm to responsible members of the Opposition who until lately were handling these questions. Their anxiety is about the maintenance of the rate of exchange. This difficulty may now be largely met by the raising of a big loan in America. But the blow to Lancashire s severe and many Lancashire authorities think it may be irreparable. The Lancashire cotton trade is certainly feeling the full gale of war at present. Needless to say the members of Opposition to whom I have referred have a rival policy for saving the tonnage without suspending the Far Eastern trade. They would advocate the abandonment, or the reduction to the smallest possible limits, of the Salonika and East African expeditions. This policy would certainly release a vast amount of tonnage and not improbably it may come as the next measure. At present the situation is that every desperate expedient must be used for getting hold of tonnage to carry munitions, food, and vitally necessary materials.

# LONDON LETTER.

## RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

### EFFECT ON ENGLISH POLITICS.

### REVIVAL OF PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL.

### WAR OFFICE DOMINATION TO END.

(From our Correspondent.)
LONDON, April 13.

We are not fond of revolutions in England. We have not the habit and I think the fiercest Radical would say that we have not the need. As the Positivist veteran Frederic Harrison said in the "Times" the other day, this country is a republic with an hereditary president. But I should be hiding the truth, to borrow a favourite phrase of the Northcliffe Press, if I did not testify to what I know, that the Russian revolution and the probability which now seems to be a certainty that Russia will declare for a republic has awakened echoes here and conveyed at least a tremor to the geological strata of our traditional politics. Detail is more convincing than generalisation. I learn that one of our greatest living writers is inclined to think that a republican society should be formed in this country! This represents the shock and the inspiration of the Russian revolution to Liberal intellectuals here. If Russia becomes a republic and now that America has come into the war, the inspiration is strengthened by the fact that the Allies represent the four democratic powers of the world and that all the belligerent powers except Germany and Austria will be democratic. I do not wish to exaggerate this reverberation of the Russian revolution, but at the same time I do not wish to underestimate it. There is no doubt at all to anyone who is in close touch with Parliament that the Russian revolution has made an important practical difference to practical politics. If the revolution had not taken place there would have been far less force behind the demand for an Irish settlement and far less force behind the demand for a reformed franchise on the lines of compromise arrived at by the Speaker's Franchise conference.

PARLIAMENTARY TROUBLES OF GOVERNMENT.

Every day the Government finds itself in rougher and rougher water. It set out to reduce the Cabinet to a war directorate of four men and to withdraw the Prime Minister almost entirely from the House of Commons, in order to enable him to concentrate entirely on the actual conduct of the war. The Government has only been in existence three months and already it finds that the House of Commons is one of its chief preoccupations and cannot be neglected or left out of partnership and that domestic politics, even from the war point of view, are as urgent as anything else. Indeed it is not too much to say that the new Government is more involved in purely political problems than the late Government. The House of Commons instead of going into retirement as desired is much less docile than it was under the late Government. To take a single example, the other day the Government brought in a Bill to enable the army to enforce a fresh medical examination on men who have been discharged after service, and men who having been medically rejected are, as the law stands at present, excepted from the military service acts. This Bill was to have been got through the Committee stage and third reading on Friday, but the Government found themselves in trouble at the very outset. Everyone knows how serious a question is the manning of agriculture in view of the submarine blockade. On the very first clause of this Bill, the House showed that it would not trust the War Office to leave agriculture alone. An amendment was put forward to exempt men employed in agriculture from the re-examination, the Government gave every pledge and promise and the House declined to believe them. An extraordinary incident was that Sir George Reid invited the President of the Board of Agriculture to give the House some assurance that the amendment protecting agriculture was not necessary and the President of the Board of Agriculture sat silent. It is almost certain that if the Government had gone to a division they would have been beaten. They saw it and gave way, not accepting the amendment, but promising a Government amendment to the same effect on the Report stage. It is one of the most significant events since the war began. It means that the War Office with its miserable record of broken pledges and irregularities approaching illegality is now thoroughly discredited in the eyes of the House of Commons. As plainly as they could say it Members showed that they were willing to take the word of the representative of the Board of Agriculture, but they were not willing to take the word of the representative of the War Office. The Government was no sooner out of this trouble by the simple method of surrender than it was in another. The House objected strongly to the re-examination of men who had been discharged from the army as permanently disabled. Feeling against this proposal was very strong indeed and members regarded it almost as an atrocity. The Government faced a decision on it and won by 150 votes to 60, but the whole of the front Opposition bench, including the members of the late Government, pointedly abstained from voting. This debate has made it perfectly clear that the days of unchecked domination by the War Office are numbered. In the end the Government had to give two more days to the Bill, had to postpone the Education Estimates, and even then had to bring in amendments on the Report stage.

ENTER THE UNITED STATES.

America has entered the war and though

(Continued in Column 5.)

# PROVINCIAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

## NEW IDEAS OF SOCIAL JUSTICE.

### SOCIAL V. POLITICAL REFORM.

### UPLIFT OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

### PROBLEM OF MASS EDUCATION.

### MR. M. R. JAYAKAR'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NASIK, May 15.

The Bombay Provincial Social Conference met this morning in the shamiana, where the Provincial Political Conference had met previously Mr. M.R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, presided. The attendance was not very large. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Belvi, Mr. N. M. Samarth, Mr. B. G. Tilak, Mr. Khaparde, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and others.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan, on behalf of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates in a brief speech and called upon Mr. Hari Narayan Apte to deliver the inaugural address. Mr. Apte exhorted the audience to apply the ideas of equality and freedom, which were current in political affairs, to the organisation of their society and said it was now being recognised by the younger generation that social and political progress must go hand in hand. He then detailed the various matters which social reformers have been preaching for a long time and which had now been carried into effect, even at such a backward place as Nasik. He recalled how the reformers were subjected to persecution a quarter of a century ago and expressed joy that there were few such people now and those who were prominently associated with the body of orthodox opinion were now more or less favourable to social reform.

The Hon. Mr. Sastri then formally proposed Mr. Jayakar to the presidential chair. Mr. Sastri said Mr. Jayakar had in his opition great qualifications for the office. He was one of those young men whose conceptions of India's future were bold and he had abundant faith that these would be realised. Mr. Jayakar seemed to think that social reform should go hand in hand with political reform and should not take a second place. This was too often forgotten by many. He was happy to think that the leaders of young men of Bombay had a correct notion on the subject.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi seconded and Mr. Patanker supported the proposition which was carried and Mr. Jayakar took the chair amidst cheers. He then delivered his presidential address and the Conference adjourned till this evening.

The adjourned sessions of the Social Conference will be held to-morrow morning and not this evening as previously reported. It was originally intended to continue the sessions this evening, but after the presidential address was delivered this morning the decision was changed and the conference will meet to-morrow.

## PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

In the course of his address Mr. Jayakar said:—

A school of thinkers is now coming into existence, finding its adherents among the intrepid and generous-hearted youth of the community, who sincerely believe that the ultimate basis and sanctions of Social Reform have to be largely modified. It is, with them, no more a defence or a reform of Brahmanism, so as to make it acceptable to the Missionary, it is not even a revival or a restoration of the ancient ideals of the Vedic period, it is not likewise the problem of penalising cruel practices by enlarging the purview of the Indian Penal Code, or adjusting the relations of one caste against another; it is now a question, they say, of so organising the entire Hindu Society, in all its component parts, as to furnish a social *environment*, wherein the children of the community will grow in the full development of the social virtues, which the present situation of the country, as a whole, and as a component part of the British Empire, demands. Hindu society, we say, has to set its house in order, so as to set free, inside its pales, those forces of nationalism and culture, which will gradually approximate its ideals to those of the other communities in India, and eventually make the evolution of an Indian nationality more and more easy and possible, so that in the fulness of time, Brahmanism and even Hinduism may have to shed some of their cherished privileges and functions, if by the process the work of national unification may be expedited.

### THE NEW MODE OF THOUGHT.

We believe earnestly, what an eminent Social Reformer Mr. Justice Ranade said years ago, that the root ideas of our social system are no longer suitable to our present needs. These ideas may be briefly set forth as isolation, submission to outward force or power, more than to the voice of the inward conscience, perception of factitious differences between men and men, due to heredity and birth, a passive acquiescence in evil or wrong doing, a general indifference to secular well-being, almost bordering upon fatalism. These ideas have, as a result, led to the existing family arrangements, where the woman is entirely subordinated to the man, the lower castes to the higher castes, to the length of depriving men of their natural respect for humanity. All the evils, we see, flow from the prevalence of these ideas. They are mere corollaries from these axiomatic assumptions. They prevent the people from realizing that they really are, in all conscience, neither better nor worse than their fellows, and that the average man, whatever garb he may put on, is the worse for his assuming dignities and powers which do not in fact belong to him. As long as these ideas remain operative on our mind, we may change our outward forms and institutions, and be none the better for the change. These ideas have produced their results, and we must judge of their good or bad qualities by their fruits. That these results have been disastrous nobody disputes or doubts, and the lesson to be drawn for our guidance in the future from this fact is that the current of these ideas must be changed, and in the place of the old worship we must accustom ourselves and others to worship and reverence new ideals. In place of isolation, we must have fraternity or rather elastic expansiveness. The new mode of thought must be cast in an all-attracting expansiveness and cohesion in society. Increase your circle of friends and associates slowly and cautiously if you will, but the tendency must be to turn our face towards a general recognition of the essential equality between man and man.

### CONFLICT OF CASTES.

It is a truth, not yet widely acknowledged, but which some of us firmly believe, that the conflict of castes has become very acute in the Hindu society largely owing to the *political* conditions in which we have to live. It is no wonder to my mind, that in the cramped life, such as we Indians have had to live for several decades, caste distinctions should become so marked and race conflicts so frequent. Our political life is such that it provides few opportunities of united action, in the defence or protection of the country which is all our own. How few occasions have arisen when an appeal could be made to our higher patriotism, in terms which subordinate class prejudices to feelings of mutual trust and dependency, in the face of a common danger? It is the peculiar fortune of self-governing communities that the political and industrial organization is so contrived as to make frequent appeals to the national sentiment, in the intensity of which the narrow cries of party or sectional interests are drowned in the higher voices of the nation's well-being. In such an association, necessitated by the higher calls of patriotism, lies a fertile germ of social unification, and whatever our political creed may be, we must, as Social Reformers alone, deplore the circumstance that we in India have not that free environment which fosters social unity. Those who advocate the cause of self-government as being the open sesame to many wonderful opportunities of social cohesion, appear, so far at least as this aspect of the question is concerned, to see more clearly than their rival, who ignore altogether the importance of political autonomy as largely contributing to the development of social aggregation and solidarity. It is a significant circumstance, which some of you may have noticed, that in the rules made under the recent enactment relating to the Defence of India Force, there is a clause, under which the person wishing to enlist has to agree that he would not permit his caste rules to come in the way of his performing his duties as a soldier. That illustrates the principle I am endeavouring to make clear to you, for, excepting the aforesaid case due to the exigencies of the present war, which has threatened the security of the Empire, there has been in our case, hardly any scope for the exercise of the political power, which in most self-governing countries has been a tremendous help-mate to the progress of social unification.

### SOCIAL V. POLITICAL REFORMS.

It is, therefore, impossible to put social and political reforms into two watertight compartments, or to set up any frontiers between them. The game, practised by some of us, of setting up an opposition between them, or even a psychological or historic sequence, is an idle one. To say that to be politically great we must be socially perfect as a nation is to misread history, just as much as to argue that the grant of political autonomy is a panacea for social evils, all and sundry. The school of thought, of which I stand here before you as an humble exponent, emphatically believes that both these positions are extreme ones and therefore equally inadequate to express the truth, which lies between them. We believe that the same qualities are involved in political as in social greatness, and that a nation, which aims at greatness in one sphere without developing the same in the other, has started on a wrong track. We believe that people, who have outgrown the need of an I.C.S. bureaucrat, and complain against his irresponsible rule, cannot but raise an equally loud voice against Caste and Religious Autocrats, the basis of whose rule is in no way better. When the proper rational temper is formed in a nation, and when the foundations of its future greatness have been properly laid in courage, self-assertion, resource, initiative, self-reliance, and self-control, it will march onward warring against evils, which are manifestations of the same vice, whether in the social, religious or political world. When such a stage is reached, phenomena, such as we observe in the present age, of advanced political thinkers rebelling against the misuse of political powers but remaining dumb and acquiescent before social tyranny, will disappear. If reform is a *spiritualization of the psychology* of a people, it ought to know of no barriers or preserves, it can never submit to demands of "thus far and no further." If it does, then it is the clearest indication that the reform has not gone deep enough, but is a veneer, which the smoothest sand paper will easily rub out.

### NECESSARY INTER-DEPENDENCE.

Our school therefore stands for this inter-dependence of social and political reform, by being an interpreter between the two by long dissociation, the two camps have ceased to recognise each other and the familiar lineaments, so well known to each other at the commencement of the divergence, have been obscured by an adventitious hostility. Our effort therefore is to bridge between these two mighty causes, each languishing by reason of its isolation from the other, so that when mutual recognition takes place and the seeming hostility removed, the current of the national activity may flow in one channel uninterrupted. Social Reform without political progress is effete, and Political Reform without the leaven of social purity and justice is race aggrandizement. If the rule of a European Collector is galling because it is unsympathetic, that of a Brahman or Prabhu may be more so, if sympathy and humility have not superseded caste *hauteur*. We therefore are the more zealous social reformers, because we yield to none in our desire to obtain political privileges fast and widely; nay, we fail to understand, if we may be permitted to say so in all candour, how anybody can desire political progress and at the same time oppose the march of Social Reform.

### EVILS OF CASTE.

If we sincerely wish to emerge, in the near future, into the solidarity and compactness of one nation, it is absolutely necessary that we Hindus should commence to weld ourselves into a harmonious unit, bound together by ties of friendship, goodwill, forbearance and respect. All barriers which tend to divide caste from caste, making mutual friendship and understanding difficult, should be removed. The worst evil of caste is that it *isolates* and *insulates*. It automatically creates an imperious environment, in which a young man must seek his friends, and companions, guides and ideals. It is only by the aid of a strong effort, almost superhuman, that he can break through this social crust, that envelops his being at the most formative period of his life, when his mind is receptive, imagination strong, and impulses generous. The process of the demolition of caste barriers will be considerably accelerated by Social Reformers undertaking and encouraging a scientific study of the rise and growth of caste, historically and ethnologically. Such a course of study, based on a careful perusal of Census Reports, Gazetteers, accounts of travellers, ethnological and sociological publications, will form a wonderful solvent, that will readily melt caste pride and self sufficiency, by laying bare the constituents, which have historically entered into the formation and growth of caste feeling. Far off elements, from the regions of Central Asia, Scythia and Egypt, may be detected in the formation of this granite, dusky sources may be perceived in ones origin, and gradually the truth borne in upon the humble inquirer that the vaunted purity of his origin is only a myth, and that castes are, like rivers, fed by Himalayan snow flakes as also by the sewers of squalid towns. The true function of caste is to lose itself in swelling the current of national life, fertilizing individual effort, and not run a solitary course, to disappear in the barren sand of conceit and futility.

### INTERMARRIAGES.

When assimilation is thus attempted it ought to be reinforced by the demand for Marriage Law, which will permit marriages between Hindus irrespective of the caste of the parties. I do not wish to enter into the vexed controversy whether the Bill, which was introduced some years ago by Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, was a right measure or no. Personally I believe it was a right move, but I am willing to concede that, having regard to the opposition which it evoked in some quarters, and the unwillingness of Government to ignore such opposition, it will be better to secure a larger unanimity by confining the operation of the measure to Hindus only, so that a Hindu can marry irrespective of caste. At present the position of the law is anomalous, and contrary to the development which ancient law had attained at one time.

### MASS EDUCATION.

As allied to this topic are two reforms absolutely necessary. One of them has so far been regarded as pertaining to the region of political agitation, though it is vitally connected with Social Reform. I mean the subject of free and compulsory primary education. This is no place for going into its political aspect, and I am content to leave it alone with the remark that the basis of Social Reform is the awakened conscience of the people. Any scheme of regeneration therefore, which leaves out of account large masses of illiterate men and women, proceeds on too narrow a basis. Ignorance and illiteracy are the stronghold of superstition. Self-improvement is born of knowledge. Ambition is a form of unrest. Inquiry and doubt are necessary stages in personal improvement. If all this is true, then the rudiments of Social Reform lie in teaching the alphabet, and we therefore ought to place this demand in the forefront of our gospel, and join our political leaders in forcing the hands of Government to give us this boon, on which the entire country has set its heart. In an age of advancing democracy India cannot afford to keep its masses steeped in ignorance and illiteracy. The excuse of no funds is a lame one. It has been proved to be so by the display of the effective measures, which Government have adopted for obtaining money for War Loans from time to time. If 18 crores could be raised in India within the short period of less than 10 weeks, for a War, in which, if the truth must be frankly mentioned, we Indians are not major participants, does it not prove that, if rightly tapped the Indian people can be induced to subscribe money for a deserving cause? If Government could see eye to eye with our leaders, and regard this question of compulsory education as a matter of national life and death to Indians, and if further, Government energetically would take steps to employ the immense machinery at their command for starting and augmenting an Educational Fund, can it be urged that the money would not be forthcoming?

### DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The other reform which is allied in spirit to those I have pleaded for above, is the raising of the Depressed Classes. I shall content myself with saying that I am urging this reform at present for a reason, which must appeal to most political reformers, and that is the principle, that a long course of tyranny practised over others has an awkward habit of ending by the setting up a similar tyranny over the tyrant. In the expressive language of Booker T. Washington, you cannot keep a man long in the gutter without yourself getting into it. You must have noticed a curious illustration of this principle in the bitter cry against the rule of a home-made bureaucracy, which is raised in the newspapers in England at the present moment, and which, to some of us, seems to be the inevitable result of permitting a bureaucratic rule over British Dependencies. Tyranny demoralizes the tyrant as well as the oppressed. Apart from moral considerations, the economic and social loss involved in keeping unused the virgin capacities of nearly one-sixth of the entire Indian population, is staggering. As long as this decayed aristocracy, as it has been well-described will not be raised to their full stature of intellect and vigour, all our talk of social and economic regeneration must become singularly futile.

### NEED OF BETTER ORGANISATION.

I have one more point to touch before I conclude, and that is with reference to the devising of a competent organization, for the purpose of adequately meeting the growing demands of the Social Reform Movement. So long as the movement contents itself with focussing public opinion once or twice a year, its present methods may be deemed adequate. But, if it should be thought advisable, as I have urged, in the spirit of the age, to undertake the work of informing and educating public opinion, by the process of agitation by speech and writing, and training people for that purpose, then there is no doubt that the existing machinery at our command would prove inadequate. It will be necessary to have, above all, in a place like Bombay, a Central Bureau, where all information relating to the several branches of the movement will be collected, tabulated, co-ordinated, and kept ready for the use of inquirers and students. It will be necessary to have several committees, each dealing with and responsible for the particular branch of the movement, in which the members composing the same feel interested e.g. a Widows' Remarriage Committee, an Education Committee, etc. As an aid to this it will be necessary to have a well-equipped library, containing books on the working of similar movements in other countries, e.g. the University Settlement, and the Salvation Army movement in London. Census Reports, Ethnological Reports, and kindred official publications, dealing with the rise and growth of the Indian people, should be likewise available. And above all, there should be a training school, regularly conducted out of business hours, in which proper training could be given to intending workers in the cause of social service, just as the Salvation Army does.

### SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The entire Reform Association should be reorganized and put on a more comprehensive and systematic basis. We ought to have a more wide and extended view of Social Reform, and remember that the question is concerned with bringing about the spiritual alchemy of the entire community. It aims at a conversion of the entire outlook on life, and that a solitary act of a widow remarriage, practised once in a life time is perfectly consistent with the possession of the temper and ideas of reactionary. Therein lay the wisdom of our Poona friends, who, during the session of this conference held at Poona 2 years ago, attempted to draw up the Reformer's Creed. Unfortunately more timid counsels prevailed at the headquarters in Bombay, and the advance made at Poona was abandoned. We should therefore have a Central Reform Association, which, as its name implies, should be the unifying and co-ordinating centre, under whose auspices the work of social service, in all its varying aspects, is carried on. At present there is hardly any co-ordination. Each branch of social activity works in isolation, and perhaps wastes its efforts. In Bombay alone, there are about a dozen of such excellent unrelated associations. When thus denuded of its proper scope of active work the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association has had to content itself with holding occasional meetings, which quite naturally, for want of active interest, are poorly attended, and it can hardly get away from the old Victorian way of passing Resolutions, drawing memorials, and occasionally holding meetings to celebrate the anniversaries of the deaths of eminent reformers. By the very necessities of the case, its functions cannot go beyond this formal work. It has to reform itself, adopt some of the modern methods of active and propagandist work. It must become a store-house of energy and information, from which centre will radiate all activity dealing with any kind of Social Regeneration. A club may be started in connexion with it, where Social workers of both sexes may know, and understand one another, and the beginnings of a larger social life may be made. The Aryan Brotherhood may be utilized, as forming the nucleus of such a movement.

### THE FUTURE.

These are some of the suggestions I have ventured to lay before you for your consideration. I have made them from the standpoint of a large section of young men, who believe with me that outside the Tabernacle of Social Reform, there is a large class of earnest-minded persons, who have been unnecessarily frightened by Social Reform, and that the principles on which the movement is based are laid on the immutable bed-rock of justice, charity and freedom. These principles, when so explained, ought to appeal to those who are endeavouring for a more extended application of the same, in the region of political progress. If this alliance between Social and Political reform could be made, we think it would save the country a tremendous wastage of power, and our public opinion would gain in purity and intensity.

# BAN ON THE "NATION."

## PRIME MINISTER'S DEFENCE

## MR. CHURCHILL'S CONDEMNATION.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

In the House of Commons, on April 13, Mr. Pringle, M.P., called attention to the suspension of the foreign circulation of the "Nation."

Mr. Lloyd George (Prime Minister), who apologised for intervening thus early, stating that he had an important engagement at the American Embassy, said he first heard of the prohibition from Mr. Massingham's letter in the "Times" newspaper. It was done in the ordinary course of action of the Government departments, following the precedents set by the late Government under a Liberal Home Secretary. In the case of the "Labour Leader" the War Office consulted the Home Office, and the latter consented to the prohibition.

For some time articles had appeared in the "Nation" pressing for peace, on the ground that a military victory was impossible. The Government did not interfere. These articles culminated in the article of March 3, upon which the action was taken. He challenged critics to find in the "Times" or the "Daily Chronicle" a single passage to the effect that our soldiers have been "found wanting" on land and on sea, that we had been outmanœuvred, and that the honour of the retreat belonged to the enemy. (Cheers.) Letters published in the "Nation" last week claimed that that paper represented sober public opinion and the opinion of Liberalism. Is it really the view of sober Liberalism, he asked, that our soldiers have been "found wanting"? I decline absolutely to believe it. (Cheers.) The matter was considered, he said, separately by four Government departments—first, by the War Office, who issued the edict; next, by the Home Office; thirdly, by the Propaganda Department, which was in the Foreign Office; and next by the Foreign Office itself; and each came to the conclusion that to allow to be circulated articles of that kind would be extremely mischievous. (Cheers.) In addition, representations were received from Headquarters in France. (Cheers.) Not only were such articles likely to encourage the enemy. The enemy thought so themselves. (Cheers and laughter.) His right hon. friend (Mr. Churchill) was very much amused by the statement.

Mr. W. S. Churchill (L—Dundee): It is very easy for the right hon. gentleman to say this kind of thing. If he says then he ought to wait for the reply. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George retorted that he listened quietly to the attack. He never sneered and never laughed, and Mr. Churchill must learn to listen to his opponents in the same sort of way. Continuing, he declared that in the case neither of the "Labour Leader" nor of the "Nation" was there any interference with the circulation of opinion at home, but we were entitled, for the protection of our soldiers and in order to bring the war to the earliest possible conclusion, to stop the foreign circulation of those papers.

### AN ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE ENEMY.

There was no doubt about the economic pressure on Germany, or that the people were suffering privations; and how could anyone say how the war would be brought to an end—whether by fighting at the front or by the pressure of economic forces or by the combination of the two? Just at the moment when the pressure was greatest and when the discouragement of the enemy was growing came this article in a paper which claimed to be spokesman for half the people of this country. Did anyone mean to say that was not an encouragement to the enemy?

He did not wish to make this a quarrel between the Government and the particular newspaper. In all the circumstances, he held, we had a right to protest against the export of articles which might have the effect of prolonging the war. (Cheers.)

At the close of his speech Mr. Lloyd George withdrew from the House.

### MR. CHURCHILL.

Mr. Churchill regretted that the Premier had not stayed to hear at least one speech in reply, because after listening to the mover and to Mr. Lloyd George he had come to the conclusion that they were running the risk of making too much of this matter on both sides. He had read the articles under discussion, and could not see any reasonable ground for taking exception to them. They should observe a sense of proportion in these things and preserve some decent and sensible principles of government, not merely with the enemy in mind, but for their own use and enjoyment, both now and in the days to come. (Hear, hear.)

The articles were a judicial expression of military opinion. They contained no disclosure, such as had often appeared in many newspapers, of military or naval plans, and no shrewdly informed speculation about plans of forthcoming operations. Everything in these articles made mild reading compared with the Dardanelles Report. (Laughter.) In that report he noticed a great many objectionable passages. (Renewed laughter.) They were told that the articles were calculated to discourage our troops. Looking at what had occurred since Easter could it be said that they had been discouraged? (Laughter.)

### THE GOVERNMENT "IN A MESS."

Then let the House think of the vast problems which the German Higher Command now had to face. In the midst of those problems came the "Nation" newspaper, and from this the leaders of the German army were supposed to derive inspiration. (Laughter.) The German peoples, on their part, found that their rations were reduced. But never mind; they had the "Nation's" articles to console them. (Laughter.) As to the effect on neutrals, he asked what neutrals had been misled? Certainly not the United States. (Cheers.) Was it not absurd to suppose that the people of the United States were not perfectly capable of forming their own opinion as to the submarine warfare of the retreat on the western front? He had studied American newspapers, and had been astonished at the discrimination and judgment which they displayed. He thought it absurd to attribute so much influence to the "Nation's" articles on the German mind. When he was at the Admiralty he used to find that the Germans were quoting in a similar way from the "Morning Post," the "Times," and other papers. If on the night when the Germans sent over the "Nation" article more especially referred to if they had not had the article they would have found something else.

He could see that the Government had got into a mess over this business because of the action of their agents in the first instance, and owing to their undue love of arbitrary power they would not speak a few kind words to the House of Commons and indicate that this sort of thing would not happen again. (Hear, hear.) There should be a principle laid down in respect to matters of this kind, and it should not be merely the fact that particular remarks were regarded as quotable by the enemy. If the "Nation" was to be penalised there was no newspaper which was considered obnoxious to the Government which could not be equally made the subject of persecution.

### THE IMPORTANT POINT.

It was not a remarkable or important thing that the military censorship should behave in an unreasonable, arbitrary, and stupid manner. That was not so unpleasant as other things that happened in war. But what was important was that the Government should deliberately adopt and make a point of principle of adopting the clumsy and erroneous behaviour of the Military Censor in a particular case. That was a very grave course, because the confidence shown in the Censor by the Government in this matter would be taken as setting the seal on all this kinl of thing, and be considered a starting-point for future acts of oppression and unreasonable restriction.

He regretted that the Government had let themselves be drawn into making this question of the suppression of the "Nation" a great point. A few deft words from the Leader of the House at question time would have removed all difficulties. It was not too late for the debate to terminate on a footing of general goodwill, but for that purpose it was necessary that the Government should make it clear that they intended to deal fairly and justly by expressions of opinion of all parties in this country, and not indulge in gibes and offer the House the kind of rhetoric which was all very well on a public platform but was entirely unsuitable to the cool discussion of this question in the House. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. Samuel (L—Cleveland) said this was a question of principle and policy which should not be left to officials, but be decided by Ministers themselves. He attached no importance to the Prime Minister's argument that the same officials had acted in this case as in the case of the "Labour Leader" and other papers. The officials might remain, but the Government changed. It was with the Government that the responsibility lay. If the articles under discussion had been submitted to him when he was at the Home Office he should never have dreamed of prohibiting the exportation of this paper. Though he regretted the language of the article cited by the Premier, which belittled the achievements of our armies, he considered that it only said what had been said in other papers, and that therefore there was inequality of treatment in the case of the "Nation." The Government had made a serious mistake, and as soon as possible they should retrace their steps. (Hear, hear.)

### MR. BONAR LAW.

Mr Bonar Law said it was argued that when they were in doubt they should decide on the side that would weight the scale in favour of liberty. He held, however, that what they should do was to weight the scale on the side that would not injure them in the prosecution of the war. It did not follow that because a journal was intellectually conducted and supported by a number of members of the House it should be subjected to a different kind of treatment from another journal which had not these advantages. So far as the effect on our soldiers was concerned the Commander-in-Chief must be assumed to be the best judge. The general tenour of the articles was to maintain that we could not possibly win the war, and that for that reason it was a crime to go on with it. What effect could such argument have excepting to discourage our soldiers and encourage our enemies?

The action taken in this matter was not the action of politicians. None of the members of the Government knew about it until it was done. (Ironical cheers). He said this at question-time that day. It was no new statement. From the beginning of the war there had been a postal censorship, and what was done in the case of the "Nation" was part of that censorship, the object of which primarily was to prevent material leaving the country which would be helpful to the enemy.

Mr. H. Samuel: Were any Ministers of any Department consulted?

Mr. Bonar Law: I think not. This journal was dealt with on precisely the same grounds as any other. It is a question whether we are to put peace aims or war aims first. I would welcome a decision of the House on the point, and I sincerely hope that we shall not only have speeches but a division, so that not only the Government but the country can judge what is the attitude of the House in this matter. (Cheers).

The motion was eventually "talked out."

The House rose shortly after eleven o'clock.

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Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Assistant Secretary, Government of India, has been selected for the third listed post of Collector which was notified in the last United Provinces Gazette and is posted to Hamirpur.

Mr. Chaudhri Tara Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, United Provinces, has been selected for substantive appointment as Superintendent.

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# RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

## M. MILIUKOFF'S WELCOME.

## DARDANELLES QUESTION.

M. Miliukoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in an interview which he accorded to a representative of the Press in mail week made the following statement:

The only principle which stood as a bar between us and President Wilson's international programme was that embodied in the phrase of "Peace without victory." Renunciation of victory on the part of the Allies would have meant merely the impossibility of dealing with the great problems the solution of which is recognised equally by President Wilson and by the Allies as indispensable. While the Entente Powers make no pretension to world domination, Germany has continually insisted on the idea that the old rights of nations no longer exist, and that the races fighting against her are in a state of complete decadence, and that it is Germany's task to institute a new order of rights of nations and to reorganise Europe in accordance with her own interests. In these conditions Germany has constituted the unique and serious obstacle in the way of establishing definitive frontiers and of developing normal international relations; and only a victory over Germany will make it possible for President Wilson's desires to be fulfilled. As we know, President Wilson expressed himself with reference not merely to the general aims but also to the concrete aims of the war—namely, the liberation of nations, in particular of Poland, and the assertion of the rights of the nations to the freedom of the seas. The reply of the Entente Powers to the President's peace overtures raised in definite form all these international questions. Not one of the Allies indulges in aims of usurpation. We all desire that territories, wrested by force, shall be restored, and that frontiers shall be definitively established in accordance with nationality. In other words the Entente Powers will be able to consider their victory as complete only when they shall have attained the fundamental conditions of President Wilson's programme, that is to say, the transformation of the map of Europe, especially to the south-east, upon lines which will ensure a durable peace and eliminate every pretext for new conflicts.

### THE STRAITS QUESTION.

We can speak of a peace without annexations, if by annexations we mean usurpation. With this important reservation, the words "Peace without annexations" represent the formula suggested to the Allies by the German Social Democrats. A stalemate peace, a peace based upon the 'status quo,' all these formulae—for the most part of German origin—accord completely with the interests of the Germans. In his declaration President Wilson alluded to the Dardanelles, not merely with reference to their possible neutralisation, but also to their possible acquisition by Russia. Upon this subject there cannot be two opinions. In the event of the neutralisation of the Dardanelles, the free entry of foreign ships of war into the Black Sea would force Russia to think perpetually about the fortifying of the Black Sea coasts, and to maintain a powerful fleet. Such a condition of things would be worse than that which existed before the war. While closing Black Sea ports to warships of other Powers, Russia preferred the Straits to remain in the possession of a feeble and crumbling Turkey. If this situation has now become impossible, it is due exclusively to the fact that Germany laid claim to the heritage of the Turk, and raised the question as to whom the Straits were going to belong to, whether to Russia or to Germany. Taking as its point of departure Germany's pretension to create an unbroken range of territory belonging to herself, or to her allies, from Berlin to Baghdad, the programme of the Entente pursue two harmonious aims in complete conformity with national aspirations, namely, the liberation of populations ensalved under Ottoman domination and the fundamental reorganisation of Austria-Hungary. The creation of a Czecho-Slovak State will serve as a boundary line for Germany's schemes of encroachment in relation to Slav territories. German-Austria, as well as Hungary, will have to be confined within her ethnographic frontiers. The Italians will be joined to Italy, the Roumanians will be amalgamated with our Ukraine. The natural problems of history demand the unification of Serbian territories; Armenia must be placed under the protection of Russia. Recent events have clearly shown that it is impossible to allow the Armenian people to remain under the Ottoman yoke. All these problems, which have for a long time past been considered by the Allies, not only do not stand in contradiction to President Wilson's programme, but they represent an inevitable development of it by regularising and standardising relations between Europe and the East.

### BETHMANN-HOLLWEG'S LIES.

Questioned as to the latest speech of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, M. Miliukoff said:

"The German Chancellor's declaration once again emphasies by its shallowness his untruthful character. Can it be seriously asserted that relations beween Germany and Russia became embittered because the Russian monarchs passed under the influence of the Entente Powers? This contradicts historic facts which everyone knows. The friendship between Germany and Russia lasted until 1891. Bismarck was its inspirer. He sincerely fostered good relations with Russia. He agreed to the contention, as is well known, that the Dardanelles should be given to Russia, only he could not come to a decision on the subject of clearly setting forth questions relating to Austria. Bismarck, however, was removed by William II., and then Germany began her 'Weltpolitik.' She began to increase her fleet in a threatening manner, and the need then arose of setting up a defence against German aggression. We did not draw back from Germany. It was Germany which intentionally drew back from us. It was in 1890 that a change took place in this direction. The German Government, when Caprivi was Imperial Chancellor, of its own initiative did not renew with us the old treaty of neutrality concluded by Bismarck and renewed in 1884 and 1887. We were then brought face to face with the absolute necessity of a fresh orientation. Germany herself, by her insatiable and insensate craving for superiority and supremacy, drove us into the arms of France and Great Britain. As to the friendship between the ex-Tsar and the Emperor William, whatever Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg may say, it is of a purely dynastic character. Bismarck's memoirs clearly set forth the political measure of this friendship. During the war Prince Eulenburg endeavoured to renew this dynastic friendship. Who, therefore, will believe that William II. was ignorant of the aims of Russian reaction? If the Chancellor has decided to deny what is undeniable, it is because of his underhand endeavour to gain the sympathies of certain elements of the Russian Extreme Left. He will certainly fail."

## A PRISONER IN GERMANY.

### LORD STAIR'S EXPERIENCES.

The Earl of Stair, Scots Guards, who has long been a prisoner of war in Germany, in reply to congratulations from his Scottish tenantry on his transference to Switzerland, has written an interesting letter from Rossimere, Vaud. He says:—

"No one who has not been through the horrible experience which I and too many others have during the last two years and more can have any idea of the relief that it is to be once more living an ordinary life of comparative freedom amongst one's family and civilised human beings. My eyesight is considerably affected by the long confinement. During eighteen months, nobody in our camp was able to use his eyes at a greater distance than 150 yards, as all windows looking outwards were painted white on the outside and screwed up at the bottom, and if one tried to look out over the top one was fired on at once by the sentries. Everyone who has been long in prison, especially if they have had no change of camp, finds that his memory is seriously affected, and to save their minds all who have been prisoners two years should be exchanged at least to a neutral country, whether sick or wounded or not. It is chiefly the thought of these people who are still left behind there which takes away half the pleasure of being in freedom oneself. Most of us here who are fit enough also have a tremendous longing to get back to the front, most of us would fight with very different feelings from what we had before we were taken, now that we know what utterly unconceivable brutes we have for enemies. I think people at home are beginning to realise it gradually, though I am sure they had not the faintest idea of it until recently. At present I am in a state to enjoy anything. We have a little chalet here about half the size of your manse, and are extremely comfortable in it."

## THE AGONY OF FRANCE.

A correspondent forwards to the "Daily Telegraph" some interesting extracts from a letter received from an officer soon after his arrival in parts of the reconquered French territory: "It all smells of the Boche," he writes; "you cannot mistake it. It is awful, passing through this desolation. The furniture of the peasants is strewn all over the place, and outside the ruins of what was once their cottages. Now and again you may observe a peasant rummaging amongst the piles of brick and mortar of what was once his home seeking his hidden valuables. These folks are very reticent, and do not care to talk of their experiences. All males between 15 and 60 were carried off by the Hun, together with all the robust women they could lay their hands on. Men were compelled to salute the Hun officers by removing their caps and lowering them to the level of the elbow. There were frequent roll-calls, and as each man answered his name he had to file past the Boche, removing his headdress 15 metres before reaching him and remaining uncovered for 15 metres after passing him!

"It was rather pathetic in church last Sunday. The poor old cure—an old fellow over 60—was held by the Boches as a hostage for two years, and only returned here a week ago; his people were using the church for the first time for two years. The poor cure was quite overcome by emotion, and everybody in the building sobbed when he described the burning of the villages and of his fear for the safety of his own parish. I went to a place where they had never seen the English before. You can just imagine their excitement when I puffed through the town on my Douglas. 'Est-ce un Anglais?' you could hear them saying, and a big crowd quickly gathered when I stopped to effect a small repair to my machine. I sleep in a comfortable bed, lately occupied by a Boche officer, who provided himself with a piano. 'Deutschland uber Alles' now gives way to 'If you were the only girl.'"

## WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

# WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

## Where to Buy Tickets.

¶ TICKETS may be obtained at TEN RUPEES EACH from all principal Banks and Agents and their Branches; or by forwarding *whole* currency notes, *under registered cover*, to the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, *Town Hall, Bombay.* (Cheques, Money Orders, Telegraphic Remittances, and half notes will not be accepted).

They can also be purchased in Bombay at the following places:—

The Women's War Loan office at the Freeman Thomas Hospital, Mayo Road.

War Loan Information Bureau, Esplanade Road.
Shaikh Memon Street.
Bhendi Bazaar, Parel Road.

Municipal Hall, Bandra.
All Branches of the principal Banks and Agents in Bombay.

At the following War Loan Ward Committees in Bombay, viz:—

144, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.
Akhbar-i-Islam Press Building——210, Memonwada Road.
Mulji Jetha Market.

Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim & Co. Bellasis Road.
2-B Suparibaug Road, Parel.
Antonio da Silva School, Dadar.

Also from Grant Road Playhouse Corner from 7 to 12 p.m.

## The Prizes.

¶ There will be **ONE THOUSAND PRIZES** in 5½% War Loan Bonds, repayable in 1920. If tickets are sold to the value of Rs. **50,00,000** prizes will be:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **FIRST PRIZE** | .. .. .. | .. Rs. | **10,00,000** |
| **SECOND PRIZE** | .. .. .. | .. Rs. | **5,00,000** |
| **THIRD PRIZE** | .. .. .. | .. Rs. | **2,50,000** |
| **5 PRIZES** | (of Rs. 1,00,000 each) | .. Rs. | **5,00,000** |
| **10 ,,** | (of Rs. 50,000 each) | .. Rs. | **5,00,000** |
| **25 ,,** | (of Rs. 10,000 each) | .. Rs. | **2,50,000** |
| **100 ,,** | (of Rs. 5,000 each) | .. Rs. | **5,00,000** |
| **200 ,,** | (of Rs. 2,500 each) | .. Rs. | **5,00,000** |
| **657* ,,** | (of Rs. 1,141 each) | .. Rs. | **7,50,000** |

* These Prizes may be made up to the Rs. 1,200 if more than 500,000 tickets are sold as Bonds are not issued under Rs. 100.

If tickets sold amount to more than Rs. **50,00,000** the prizes will be increased in value accordingly.

## Other Particulars.

¶ The Signature of the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, will be stamped on every ticket.

¶ The name and address of an individual Subscriber only will be recorded on the counterfoil retained by the Western India Turf Club, and no name will appear on the ticket.

¶ Tickets required by Syndicates and Confederacies must be applied for in one name only and the name of the Syndicate or Confederacy will also be registered.

¶ The Lottery will close at all Offices outside Bombay City on 31st May, 1917, and in Bombay City on the 14th June 1917.

¶ The drawing will take place at the Town Hall, Bombay and will commence on the 2nd July, 1917.

¶ Five per cent. of the amount subscribed will be devoted to expenses of the Lottery. In the event of the expenses being less than 5% the difference will be given to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Bombay Presidency Branch. Should the expenses exceed 5% the extra cost will be defrayed by the Western India Turf Club.

¶ An official list of the prize winners will be published on the completion of the drawing.

E. F. LANCE,
Ag. Secretary, Western India Turf Club.

## Storm and Rain-proof

SHADOWLESS LAMPS with latest improvements For Public Halls, Railways, Streets, Gardens, etc.

From 300 to 2,500 C. P. Ligh

*Illustrated Price List Free.*

HE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

## ECONOMIZE!!

MAKE YOUR OLD TYRES IN-TO SOUND RUNNERS.

DON'T BUY NEW TYRES.

Why pay high prices when we can renovate your Old Tyres positively equal to new ones at a nominal cost ?

Write for our new Price List.

THE EAST INDIA RUBBER EXCHANGE CO.
Opposite Bank of Bombay,
SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

## R. S. UNANI'S SPECIFIC.

This medicine is an invaluable specific. It allays burning in the urethra and cures long-standing cases of a well-known disease of that organ in three days. I invite the attention of those who require this sort of Medicine, to give me a trial and judge for themselves of the value of this Medicine. (Price—1 Rupee).

DR. REHMTOOLLA SULEMANJEE.
Corner of Grant Road, Play House,
Bombay.

THE LIFE OF A BUILDING DEPENDS ON—

## WHAT ?

Good reliable oil and water colours, Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Distemper, etc., which give stability and add attractiveness.

The Best Reliable House for these is—

## KAPADIA BROTHERS,

CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.

No. 357 Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 1008.

Accounts of over 800 firms successfully represented by

## INCOME TAX SPECIALISTS.
## NAGINDAS AND MANEKLAL

F. L. A. A. (London), F. Inc. C.
11½ CHURCH GATE STREET.
Telephone 7560

## ENVELOPES.

1000 FOR Rs. 6

with printing and six diaries free. These

## ENVELOPES

are commercial, strong and English colour. Above

## ENVELOPES

can be had upto this month only. . . . . .

## CROWN ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,

Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone no. 2730.


# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

#### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 14th.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 10,000 |
| ,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | 5,000 |
| ,, ,, Sales of East Indian | 300 |
| ,, ,, Imports | 5,000 |
| Mid. Americans | 12.89 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. | 26 25 |
| New York 11 a.m. (As known in closing time.) Liverpool at July 19.85, Oct. 19.25, Jan. 19.25 | |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | Not received. |

#### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 14th.

| Months. | To-day's closing price. | |
|---|---|---|
| May | 12.49 | |
| May-June | 12.42 | |
| June-July | 12.35 | +16 |
| July-Aug. | 12.28 | |
| Aug.-Sept. | 12.11—17 | |
| Sept.-Oct. | 11.95—21 | |
| Oct.-Nov. | 11.83 | |
| Nov.-Dec. | 11.76 | |
| Dec.-Jan. | 11.73 | |
| Jan.-Feb. | 11.71 | +20 |
| Feb.-March | 11.69 | |
| March-April | 11.66 | |
| April-May | 11.63 | +19 |
| May-June | 11.61 | +20 |

#### CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, May 14th

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| May | 24.35 +30 |
| July | 23.60 +30 |
| Nov. | 21.00 +65 |

#### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 14th.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal Good | 9.87 |
| ,, ,, Fully Good | 10.05 |
| ,, ,, Fine | 10.25 |
| ,, No 1 Oomra Good | 10.47 |
| ,, ,, ,, Fully Good | 10.75 |
| ,, ,, ,, Fine | 10.80 |
| ,, Broach Good | 12.04 |
| ,, ,, Fully Good | 12.22 |
| ,, ,, Fine | 12.55 |
| ,, Scinde Good | 10.12 |
| ,, ,, Fully Good | 10.30 |
| ,, ,, Fine | 10.55 |

#### MONEY MARKET.

London, May 12th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot | 38 |
| Closing Tone of Silver :—Advanced owing to lower Indian currency Reserve Quiet. | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917 | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st | 4 3/4 |
| ,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st | 4 7/8 |
| ,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 5 1/8 |
| ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, | 5 3/8 |
| Interest day to day loans | 3 3/4 |
| ,, 7 day market loans | 4 1/4 |
| Consols 2½% | 55 |
| Rupee Paper 3½% | 44½ |
| Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan | 68 Unchanged |
| Government Securities 3½% | 58 |
| Ex. On London at Paris Francs | 27.15 |

London, May 14th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot | 38 |

#### WAR LOANS.

London, May 12th.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3½% 1925—1928 | £87½ |
| 4½% 1925—1945 | £91⅞ Unchgd |
| 5% New | £94 |

#### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 12th.

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £138 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal | £130 |
| Hard Spelter Nominal | 42½ |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Value | 3 |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe June Buyers | 3/0½ |

London, May 14th.

WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat | 86/9 |
| Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat | 87/6 |

SOUTH AMERICAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rozario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat | 80 |

AUSTRALIAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Australian Afloat | 83 |

BARLEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Karachi Barley Afloat | 70 |

SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Afloat Paid | 600 |
| Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton fixed maximum Buyers | 600 |
| Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Afloat Quiet | 600 |
| Gingelly per ton fixed price | 640 |
| Toria Rapeseed per ton quoted | 600 |

COTTONSEED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) quoted | 380 |

JAVA SUGARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos 16/18 C & F Calcutta, July-Sept. | 20/9 |
| Raw Java, C & F Bombay July-Sept. | 21 |
| do. do. Karachi July-Sept. | 21/1½ |
| Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July-Sept. | 22/6 |
| do. do, Bombay July-Sept. | 22/9 |
| do. do Karachi July-Sept. | 22/10½ |

Tone :—Easier.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 15.

The recent rapid advance in the market has been due to a considerable relieving of the financial situation. Money is easier; and Japanese export houses have been able to fix some of their exchange. There has consequently been a better demand for cotton, both ready and forward, and almost the whole of the late decline in Broach and Bengals has been recovered. We are likely to see fluctuations on profit taking for a time.

To-day the opening was firm and Fine Bengal May was quoted Rs. 410 and July Rs. 419, while Fine Bengal May was Rs. 302/3 and July Rs. 311/12. Later on business was done in Fine Broach July at Rs. 417. At Colaba the market was steadier and there was a fair enquiry for Broach and Bengals, closing rates being as under. A small business was reported in M. G. Westerns May/June, and July/August at Rs. 394/5 and Rs. 398 respectively. Coomptas were steadier with few sellers. The only business reported in Fine Khamgaon-Akola May were a few settlements, no fresh transactions being made. New Crops were steadier; small business.

In ready cotton there has been a good demand for Bengals, and Broach has also changed hands.

QUOTATIONS 5 P. M.

OLD CROP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine Broach | May | 410 |
| Fine Broach | July | 418/19 |
| Fine Khamgaon-Akola | May | 69[illegible] |
| Fine M. G. Bengal | May | 304 |
| Fine M. G. Bengal | July | 312/13 |
| Good M. G. Westerns | May-June | 395 |
| Good H. G. Westerns | May-June | 385 |
| Good Sawgd. Dharwar | May-June | 392 |
| Good M. G. Coompta | May-June | 402 |

NEW CROP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good Broach | April 1918 | 383 |
| Fully Good Bengal | January 1918 | 294 |

Prices for New Crop are net, the 3½ per cent. discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 11 P. M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M. G. Fine Bengal | May | 301/2 |
| M. G. Fine Bengal | July | 311/2 |
| M. G. Broach | May | 408/9 |
| M. G. Broach | July | 417 |

NEW CROP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good Broach | April | 382 |
| F. G. M. G. Bengal | January | 291/2 |

#### THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA 15th May 1917 4-30 p.m.

| Growths | Super-fine. | Fine | Fully Good. | Good. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals (M G) | .. | .. | 292 | .. | 1/25 Jan. 18 |
| Bengals (M G) | 310 | 295 | 288 | .. | Ready |
| | .. | 302 | .. | .. | 25th May 17 |
| | .. | 312 | .. | .. | 1/25th July 17 |
| Scinde-Punjab (M G) | 312 | 300 | 290 | .. | Ready |
| | .. | 314 | .. | .. | 1/25th July 17 |
| Khandesh (M G) | .. | 341 | 318 | .. | Ready |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Jalna (M G) (G.S.) | .. | .. | 350 | .. | Ready |
| Barsee (M G) (G.S.) | .. | .. | 325 | .. | Ready |
| Akola Khaing. | .. | 363 | 333 | .. | Ready |
| Karanja (M.G.) | .. | 368 | .. | .. | 25th May 17 |
| | .. | 378 | .. | .. | 1/25th July 17 |
| Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.) | .. | 361 | 331 | .. | Ready |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.) | .. | 365 | 343 | .. | Ready |
| Yeotmal (M.G.) | .. | 370 | 348 | .. | Ready |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Nagpore Kamptl (M.G.) | .. | 377 | 360 | .. | Ready |
| Wardha H'ghat (M.G.) | .. | 380 | 363 | .. | Ready |
| Broach (M.G.) | .. | 403 | 393 | 395 | Ready |
| | .. | 419 | .. | .. | 25th May 17 |
| | .. | 419 | .. | .. | 1/25 July 17 |
| | .. | .. | .. | 384 | 1/25th Apr. 18 |
| Wadhwan (G.S.) | .. | 410 | 398 | .. | Ready |
| Wadhwan (H.G.) | .. | 400 | 388 | .. | Ready |
| Mathia (M.G.) | .. | 330 | 318 | .. | Ready |
| Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.) | .. | .. | .. | 387 | Ready |
| Sawgd. Dharwar | .. | .. | .. | 385 | Ready |
| Westerns (M.G.) | .. | .. | .. | 394 | June/July |
| | .. | .. | .. | 390 | Ready |
| Westerns (H.G.) | .. | .. | .. | 395 | June/July |
| | .. | .. | .. | 385 | June/July |
| Miraj (M.G.) | .. | .. | .. | 396 | Ready |
| | .. | .. | .. | 400 | June/July |
| | .. | .. | .. | 397 | Ready |
| | .. | .. | .. | 402 | June/July |

#### BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 15th MAY 1917.

| Growths. | Super-fine | Fine | F.G. | Gd. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengals | 311 | 301 | 291 | | Ready. |
| M. G. Scinde Punjab | 313 | 303 | 293 | | |
| M. G. Hingunghat Wardha | | 382 | 370 | | ,, |
| M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee | | 381 | 369 | | ,, |
| M. G. Yeotmal | | 369 | 354 | | ,, |
| M. G. Dhanangum Poolgaum | | 365 | 350 | | ,, |
| M. G. Akola, Khamgaum, Fair Staple | | 364 | 339 | | ,, |
| M. G. Amraoti | | 362 | 337 | | ,, |
| M. G. Broach | | 408 | 404 | 400 | ,, |
| M. G. Muttia | | 334 | 320 | | ,, |
| M. G. Kadi Viramgam | | 413 | 408 | | ,, |

#### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May 15th—4 p.m.

| | Bazaar Terms. | Rail. Delivery. | April May |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30' | 44 0 0 | 6 3 6 | .. .. |
| White Cawnpore 70-30 | 43 0 0 | 6 3 0 | .. .. |
| ,, Karachi Bangla | 44 0 0 | 6 3 6 | .. .. |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 6 2 0 | 8 0 0 | .. .. |
| ,, Brown Cawnpore | 6 1 0 | 8 7 0 | .. .. |
| ,, Yellow Cawnpore' | 6 8 0 | 6 14 0 | .. .. |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 8 3 0 | 8 9 0 | .. .. |
| ,, Brown Thin | 7 8 0 | 7 14 0 | .. .. |
| Teelseed White 65.15 | 42 0 0 | 6 4 0 | .. .. |
| ,, Gujar 70.25 | 40 0 0 | 7 14 0 | .. .. |
| ,, Gujar 50.50 | 39 0 0 | 7 12 0 | .. .. |
| ,, Black | 36 0 0 | 7 4 0 | .. .. |
| Popyseed, White | 6 10 0 | 7 2 0 | .. .. |
| Groundnuts | 34 0 0 | .. .. | .. .. |
| Mowraseed | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | .. .. |
| Jawa | 29 0 0 | 4 4 0 | .. .. |
| Arandia | 38 0 0 | 7 14 0 | .. .. |
| Forward, | Rs. a. p. | | |
| Wheat, April-May | 6 7 1½ | | .. .. .. |
| ,, Aug.-Sept. | 6 10 9 | | .. .. .. |
| Linseed May | 8 14 9 | | .. .. .. |
| ,, Sept. | 9 7 9 | | .. .. .. |

#### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th instant :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 18,206 | bales. |
| Wheat | 35,514 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 9,001 | ,, |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseed, etc. | 1,609 | ,, |
| Gingellyseed | 47 | ,, |
| Poppyseed | 23 | ,, |
| Groundnuts | 1,674 | ,, |
| Castorseed | 5,619 | ,, |
| Rice | 7,221 | ,, |
| Myrabollams | 1,417 | ,, |
| Cottonseed | 456 | ,, |
| Mowraseed | Nil | ,, |
| Gram | 1,152 | ,, |
| Joowar | 870 | ,, |
| Maize | Nil | ,, |
| Barley | 2,567 | ,, |

#### EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 12th and 13th May.

| | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway | 37 | 44,372 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway | 25 | 29,314 |

#### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

200 boxes rupees, value Rs. 12,00,000 from Africa. Importer, The Mercantile Bank of India.

#### BULLION.

The silver market is steady for the June settlement and quiet for July settlement. China exchanges have come lower and London prices are unchanged.

English Bar Gold, 27.
Shield Sovereign, 17.
Dragon, 15-9.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 94-4.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-Duty, 90-2.
Silver 2nd Settlement ex-Duty, 89-10.

#### EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Dratts, 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France, Frcs. 183.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Frcs. 190½.
30 Days' Sight Hongkong, Rs. 172½.
30 Days' Sight Shanghai, Rs. 255½.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 148½.
Bank D. D. on New York, Rs. 310½.

#### GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan is quoted at 80.

#### SHARES.

In the share market Cotton Mill shares ruled very firm owing to some inquiry from Investors and speculators at the same time bears trying to cover previous sales.

The market closed quite steady with a good undertone.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,415 to 1,430, Madhawjis from 1,505 to 1,520, Fazulbhoys from 600 to 605, Indore-Malwas from 352/8 to 362/8, Indian Bleachings from 262/8 to 267/8, Nagpurs from 2,175 to 2,187/8, Simplex from 575 to 582/8, Pearls from 430 to 435, Crescents from 185 to 188½, Bombay United from 640 to 650, Currimbhoys improved to 282/8, Swedeshis were steady at 1,695.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordys improved to 227/8, and Defds to 935. Katni Ordys improved to 265 and Defds to 990. Indian Cement is quoted at 320. Shivrajpurs improved to 40, Central India Minings to 42/8. Bombay Trams were quoted at 307/8, Bombay Steams at 250, Bombay-Burmas at 950, Alcocks at 700.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

#### BANKS.

| Names and Amount paid up. | Face Value. | Div. Paid. | Last Div % p.a. | Quotation asked to buyers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | Rs. | | | Rs. |
| Allahabad Bank | 100 | Jan.-July | 15 | 320 |
| Alliance Bk. | 100 | Jan.-Aug. | 14 | 335 |
| Bk. of Baroda Rs. 50 | 100 | Jan.-July. | 8 | 76 |
| Bank of Bombay | 500 | .. | 15 | 1,370 |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | Jan.-July | 18 | 1,000 |
| Bank of India Rs. 50 | 100 | Feb.-July | 7 | 70 |
| Bank of Madras | 500 | do. | 12 | 1,210 |
| Central Bk. Rs. 50 | 50 | .. | 5 | 27 |
| Central Co-opn. Bk. | 50 | .. | 5 | 5 |
| Standard Bk. (P 50 | 100 | Jan.-July | Nil | 37 |
| Standard Bk. (P 50 | 100 | do. | Nil. | 33 |
| EXCHANGE BKS. | | | | |
| Chartered Bank | 20 | Oct.-April | 15 | 660 |
| Eastern Bank Ltd. | £10 | March | 8 | 99 |
| Mercantile Bk. (£ 1½ A | 20 | .. | 10 | 823 |
| £ 1½ B | 20 | .. | 10 | 822 |
| Hongkong & Shang. | $ 125 | Feb.-Aug | 33 | 869 |
| National Bank Ltd. | £25 | Sept.-Mar | 10 | 60 |

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | Last half Year Div. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 500 | Apl.-Oct. | 40 | | 325 |
| Bijapur Cotton | 100 | .. | .. | | 100 |
| Bombay Cotton | 500 | Nil | .. | | 200 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 250 | Mar. Sept. | 25 | | 660 |
| Bombay United | 250 | .. | 25 | | 650 |
| Century | 100 | Mar.-Sept. | 10 | | 200 |
| Central India C | 500 | May-Nov. | 50 | X.D. | 2100 |
| Central India F | 500 | May-Nov. | 5% | X.D. | 450 |
| China | 1,000 | Apl.-Oct. | Nil. | | 350 |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 100 | .. | 50 | | 1,110 |
| Coorla | 1,000 | Mar.-Sept. | Fr. 50 | | 900 |
| Crescent | 100 | Oct. | 5 | | 188 14 |
| Currimbhoy | 250 | Mar.-Sept. | 10 | | 282-8 |
| David | 250 | do. | 10 | | 420 |
| Edward Sassoon | 250 | May-Nov. | 10 | | 170 |
| Emperor Edward | 500 | .. | 20 | | 900 |
| Fazulbhoy | 250 | Mar.-Sept. | 10 | | 905 |
| Framji Petit | 1,000 | May- | 40 | | 1,200 |
| Ginny | 250 | Apl.-Oct | Nil. | | 240 |
| Gokl Mohur | 500 | .. | 20 | | 230 |
| Globe | 100 | .. | Nil. | | nom. 60 |
| Hindustan | 1,000 | .. | 50 | | 510 |
| Hyderabad | 1,000 | do. | 50 | | 1,000 |
| Indian Dyeing | 100 | do. | 12 | | 207-8 |
| Indian Manufg. | 1,000 | .. | 20 | | 400 |
| Indo-China | 1,000 | Mar.-Sept. | 80 | | 800 |
| Ismail Mills | 100 | Apl.-Oct. | 15 | | 382-8 |
| Jamsetjee | 250 | Mar.-Sept. | Nil. | | 60 |
| Jeevraj Baloo | 1,000 | Apl.-Oct | Nil. | | 350 |
| Kasturchand | 500 | Mar.-Sept. | 25 | | 950 |
| Khandesh | 1,000 | Apl.-Oct. | 50 | | 1,135 |
| Khatau | 1,000 | June-Dec. | 40 | | 1,500 |
| Kohinoor | 500 | Mar.-Sept. | 10 | | 930 |
| Lakshmi Cotton | 1,000 | Mar.-Aug. | 100 | X.D. | 1,200 |
| Madhowji Dharamsi | 500 | Apl.-Sept. | 55 | | 1,520 |
| Madras United | 1,000 | June-Dec. | 80 | | 1,700 |
| Maheshwar Feuit | 1,000 | Mar.-Sept. | Nil. | | 1,900 |
| Meyer Sassoon | 100 | Mar.-Sept. | Nil. | | 85 |
| Morarjee Goculdas | 1,000 | .. | 40 | | 2,200 |
| Nawab of Cambay | 500 | Apl.-Oct. | 20 | nom. | 630 |
| New Great Eastern | 200 | .. | .. | | 160 |
| New City of Bombay | 500 | Apl.-Oct. | 25 | | 510 |
| Pearl | 250 | .. | 10 | | 435 |
| Phoenix | 100 | Mar.-Sept. | 5 | | 137-8 |
| Presidency | 1,000 | Jan.-July | Nil. | | 200 |
| Sassoon Cotton | 1,000 | Apl.-Oct. | Nil. | | 350 |
| Sassoon Silk | 500 | April | Nil. | | 340 |
| Shahjapore | 500 | do. | 150 | | 6 200 |
| Shri Shahpurji Broacha | 100 | .. | Nil. | | 92-8 |
| Simplex | 250 | June.-Dec. | 10 | | 582-8 |
| Standard | 500 | Mar.-Sept. | 30 | X.D. | 1447-8 |
| Sun | 125 | May-Nov. | 5 | | 10 |
| Swan | 250 | Oct. | 7½ | | 235 |
| Swadeshi | 500 | Mar.-Oct | 60 | | 1,895 |
| Tata Mill (O. | 500 | 400 | .. | | 475 |
| Tata Mill (P. | 500 | 400 | 5½ | | 370 |
| Textile | 500 | Mar.-Sept. | 50 | | 1 415 |
| Union | 1,000 | Apl.-Oct. | Nil. | | 280 |
| Vishnu Cotton (O. | 500 | .. | 35 | | 310 |
| Vishnu Cotton (P. | 500 | .. | 7½ | | 650 |
| Western India | 1,000 | .. | 25 | X. D. | 370 |
| Mysore Spinning | 250 | Feb.-Aug. | 8½ | | 300 |

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Dholka | 100 | Mar.-Aug. | 5½% | 102 |
| Amritsar Pathi | 100 | do. | 6% | 116 |
| Ahmedabad Prantij | 500 | do. | 7% | 510 |
| Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture | 500 | do. | 4½% | Par 500 |
| *Central Provinces | 100 | Jan.-July | 4½ | 98 |
| *Dhond—Baramati | 100 | do. | 4½% | 85 |
| Gujerat | 100 | Jan.-June | 5% | 88 |
| Hoshiarpur Doab | 100 | do. | 4% | 108 |
| Mandra Bhon Rs. 50 | 100 | Apl.-Oct. | 4% | 85 |
| Pachora Jamner Rs. 75 | 100 | Jan.-July. | 4% | 82 |
| Sara Sirajganj | 100 | May-Nov. | 4% | 108 |
| Shikoh Sarswal | 100 | Apl.-Oct. | 4½% | 100 |
| *Sind Light | 100 | July-Dec. | 7% | 115 |
| Tapti Valley | 500 | Mar.-Aug. | 6% | 515 |
| Upper Sind Light | 100 | Jan.-July | 5% | 101 |

#### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 750 | May. | 250 | 80 |
| Albert Kurrachee | 1,000 | Nov. | 45 | 800 |
| Broul's Cawnpore | 200 | Aug. | 6 | 100 |
| Bellaty Press | 276 | .. | 15 | 100 |
| Broach City | 200 | Oct. | 8 | 145 |
| Bose | 275 | Nov. | 20 | 600 |
| Godavery Valley | 100 | .. | 4 | 120 |
| Harvey and Sahebpat | 500 | July | 40 | 800 |
| Hindustan P. & M. | 200 | .. | .. | 140 |
| Hingolee | 100 | Sept. | 6 | 45 |
| Indian Cotton | 125 | Oct. | 6½ | 140 |
| Jumna Wing & P. Co | 1,000 | .. | 7½ | 640 |
| Kurrachee Press | 600 | Jan. | 8% | 505 |
| Khamgaum | 400 | Sept. | Nil. | 830 |
| Muhmudpura Cln. | 125 | .. | 7½ | 100 |
| Muluva | 200 | Oct. | Nil. | 125 |
| Mercantile | 125 | do. | Nil. | 20 |
| Manmar Mfg., | 250 | Aug | 15 | 220 |
| New East India | 1,000 | Sept | 80 | 1 000 |
| New Mofussil Co., | 400 | Nov. | 60 | 725 |
| New Belsar | 500 | Oct. | 25 | 650 |
| New Prince of Wales | 500 | do. | 40 | 700 |
| Sind | 400 | Nov. | Nil. | 250 |
| Surat City | 200 | Oct. | 18 | 235 |
| Volkart U.P.Co., Ltd. | 500 | Sept. | 30 | 490 |
| Vardwan, G.P | 150 | .. | .. | 100 |

#### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown Co. | 100 | Oct.-May | 50 | | 730 |
| Al-India U. Co. Rs. 50 | 100 | August. | Rs. 1 | | 4 |
| Bamankus | 5 | .. | Rs. 2 | | 6-8 |
| Back Bay Bath | 50 | .. | 8 | | 86 |
| Badman Fue | 10 | June | 8 | | 90 |
| Baroda Tram Co., | 100 | .. | Nil. | | 60 |
| Brick and Tile | 50 | .. | .. | | 100 |
| Cri. Burma Eat | 5 | Mar.-Oct | 9½ | | 6-8 |
| Bombay Burma | 100 | Jan.-Aug. | 125 | | 950 |
| B. Electric S. & P. | £10 | Feb.-Aug. | 9% | | 175 |
| Bombay Ice. | 40 | .. | 7½ | | 337-8 |
| Bombay Flour | 500 | Jan.-Aug. | 100 | | 1,640 |
| Bo. Land & Building | 500 | .. | 20 | | 360 |
| Bombay Steam | 250 | Mar.-Sept. | 14 | | 250 |
| Navigation Co. | 250 | Feb.-Oct. | 9 | X-D | 375 |
| Bundi Cement Co. | 10 | New Co. | Nil. | | 10 |
| Central India Co. Ltd | 10 | April | 5 | X D. | 42 |
| City of Bo. Bldg. Co. | 500 | Dec.-Jan. | 25 | | 320 |
| Delhi Flour | 200 | Sept. | 6 | | 120 |
| Empire Oil. Life Rs. 50 | 500 | .. | 42½ | | 385 |
| The Eastern Co | 21 | Nil. | Nil. | | 18 |
| Chemical Co. (Pref. | Rs. | Nil. | Nil. | | 36 |
| Indian Cement Co. | 250 | .. | Nil. | | 320 |
| Ratni Cement (O. | 100 | .. | Nil. | X. D. | 265 |
| Ratni Cement (P. | 100 | .. | Nil. | X. D. | 990 |
| Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ltd. Rs. 20 | 100 | Dec. | 6½ | | 105 |
| Indian Cotton Co. (O. Old Issue | 100 | Dec.-July | 4½ | | 80 |
| Indian Cotton Co. (O. New Issue | 100 | Dec.-July | 7½ | | |
| Indian Cotton Co. (P. | 100 | March. | 7½ | | 215 |
| John Roberts & Co. | 100 | Oct.-July | 15 | | 190 |
| Jost's Eng., Co., Ltd | 50 | Oct. | 10½ | | 58 |
| Kamp & Co., Rs. 175 | 200 | July | Rs. 15 | | 105 |
| Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 | 200 | .. | Nil. | | 100 |
| Marcks & Co. | 100 | July | 15 | | 280 |
| Mackenzie's Saw Mills | 100 | .. | Rs. 15 | | 190 |
| Marsland Price Co. | 100 | .. | 4½ | nom. | 80 |
| Marsland Price Co. f | 100 | .. | 7½ | | 65 |
| O. Govt., S. Life A. Rs. 50 | 200 | May | 30½ | | 410 |
| Phillips & Co. | 40 | July | Rs. 6 | | 21½ |
| Port Canning Co | 1,000 | Sept. | 11½ | | 700 |
| Shivrajpur Syad etc. | 10 | .. | Rs. 1 | X. D. | 40 |
| Struts Carbonic Rs. 100 | 100 | Mar.-Aug. | 6 | nom. | 65 |
| Sidseley Ice Mfg. Co. | 100 | .. | 6 | | 100 |
| Tata Iron Steel Co. | 75 | Sept | 15½ | X.D. | 227-8 |
| | 30 | Sept. | 150 | X D | 935 |
| | 150 | Mar.-Sept. | 6½ | | 100 |
| Tata Hydro Elec. | 1,000 | Jan. | 5½ | X D | 1020 |
| ,, ,, P | 1,000 | Jan. | 6½ | ,, | 920 |
| Tata Hydro Dev. Com. P.S. | 1,000 | April Oct | 6½ | 5% prem | |
| Thacker & Co | 5 | May | 20½ | | 200 |
| Telephone Co. | 50 | .. | Rs. 6 | | 152 |

## COMPANY MEETINGS.

### THE SHIVRAJPUR SYNDICATE, LTD.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held at 5 p.m. on Monday, the 14th instant, at the Registered Office when the following Resolutions were passed unanimously :—

I. That the Provisional Agreement for a Lease to the Company by his Highness Shri Fatesinhji Maharajah of Chota Udeypur State of the Pani and Khandi Mines upon the terms set out in the Circular Letter from the Managing Agents to the Shareholders of the Company of the 27th April 1917 be and the same hereby is approved.

II. That the Nominal Capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 7,50,000 by the creation of 25,000 additional Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each.

III. That Article 79 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by striking out from the second line thereof the word "Five" and substituting in lieu thereof the word "Seven."

The last two, being Special Resolutions, will be confirmed at a subsequent Meeting to be held on Thursday, 31st May, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

In proposing the first Resolution, the Chairman congratulated the Shareholders on the completion of protracted negotiations resulting, thanks largely to the good offices of Government, in securing the lease from the Chota Udeypur Durbar of the Mines at Pani. He considered that the terms were equitable for both parties since on the one hand the Durbar would become a substantial Shareholder in the Company and would in addition receive considerable Royalties from the ore raised and despatched from the Mines in his State, on the other hand the Company would at a small increase of Capital (2,500 shares value Rs. 25,000) obtain a Mine which might be expected to increase the present output from the Mines now controlled by the Company by 40-50 per cent.

The appointment of Maharajah Shri Fatesinhji as one of the Directors of the Company would tend to strengthen the Board inasmuch as he might be looked to for great assistance in the direction of the Company's affairs and particularly in regard to the Mines in his Territory.

The Chairman emphasized that although it was proposed to take this opportunity of increasing the Nominal Capital of the Company to Rs. 7,50,000, it was not intended at present to issue any more shares than the 2,500 necessary under the Agreement arrived at with the Chota Udeypur Durbar, the Company's financial position being so satisfactory that the Directors fully anticipate that the funds available would meet all immediate requirements, more particularly as they had sold at a fair margin of profit the stocks which they had agreed to purchase from the Durbar amounting to some 30,000 tons for early delivery. The Chairman added that should it be necessary hereafter to issue shares, as far as he was able to say the first opportunity of subscribing for any such would naturally be offered to existing Shareholders.

The Chairman also stated that the opportunity was being taken to increase the number of the Directorate from five to seven as it was necessary to alter the Articles of Association in order to enable the Maharajah of Chota Udeypur to be invited to become a Director, which was one of the terms of the Agreement entered into in connection with the lease of the Mines at Pani. It was not intended at present to have more than six Directors, but it would avoid trouble hereafter if at any time it became necessary or desirable to have seven Directors to obtain permission of the Shareholders at this opportunity when the Articles of Association had to be amended.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

### AKBAR 32 MANUFACTURING CO.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Akbar Manufacturing and Press Co. Ltd. was held yesterday, when the following resolutions were passed :

A. That each of the existing shares of the nominal value of Rs. 750, each be divided into fifteen fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 50 each.

B. That the articles of association of the Company be altered in manner following :—

a. The full stop now appearing at the end of the article 78, shall be converted into a semicolon and the following sentence shall be added at the end of that article "and failing any other determination the qualification of a Director shall be his holding in his own right, at least thirty shares in the capital of the Company."

b. Article 77 shall commence with the words, "The remuneration of a Director" and accordingly all words now appearing in that article prior to the words quoted shall be deleted therefrom.

### BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

The Local Board of the British Burmah Petroleum Co, Ltd., have received a cable from London informing taht the Board propose declaring payment of the dividend in July. Those shareholders in India who have sent in their request forms to be registered on the Colonial Register in Bombay before 25th May, will be entitled to receive their dividends in Bombay.

### THE PREMIER MILLS.

The Statutory Meeting of the Members of the above Company, pursuant to section 77 of the Indian Companies Act 1913, was held at the Registered Office of the Company, 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, yesterday when the directors' report was approved and adopted. It was stated in the course of the report :

"(a) The Directors beg to report that the total number of shares allotted is 20,000 bearing Nos. 1 to 20,000 and that payments on same has been received in cash as under :—

On 20,000 shares at Rs. 15 per share on application.

On 19,475 shares at Rs. 15 per share on allotment.

(b) The total amount of cash received by the company in respect of the shares issued wholly for cash is Rs. 5,92,125.

(c) Abstract of receipts of the company on account of its capital from shares and other sources, the payments thereout and particulars of balance in hand up to 20th April 1917 are submitted.

The following is an account of the preliminary expenses of the Company incurred up to 20th April 1917.

Registration Charges Rs. 711; Printing Charges Rs. 882-2; Stamps Rs. 100; Sundries Rs. 280-5; Total Rs. 1,973-7.

It is estimated that a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 will have to be paid for certain other preliminary expenses such as legal charges etc. in respect of which accounts have not as yet been submitted to the Company."


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## CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 24.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Capt K Ashby-Brown, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut T E Bainbridge, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R N Bell, Durhams.
Second-Lieut A L Brook, Durhams.
Second-Lieut H S T Bullen, Field Artillery.
Lieut W J Bunbury, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut E S Cameron, Camerons.
Second-Lieut H Daft, Londons.
Second-Lieut J Goodman, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H Greener, Durhams.
Lieut R W Macewan, Cameronians.
Lieut-Colonel P M Magnay, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut D C Morrison, Argylls.
Second-Lieut D Murchison, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut W L Newton, Durhams.
Second-Lieut G Parker, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut J W Payne, Durhams.
Second-Lieut W H Richardson, Durhams.
Lieut G H Shaw, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut A G Titley, West Yorks.
Capt F Tower, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut G V Tweedy, Borders.
Capt J S Wilkice, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut A P Wilson, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut K C B Storey, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut F Twiese, Northumberlands.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut F Ashcroft, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut R W M Davies, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut G Everingham, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut K I Mackenzie, Argylls.
Second-Lieut T J Owen, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J Watson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J C D Wordsworth, Durhams.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut C H Avery, Essex.
Second-Lieut T D Broughton, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut Hon G S Dawson-Damer, Hussars.
Second-Lieut J W Evans, Sherwoods.
Lieut L D Goldseller, Wellingtons.
Lieut J A Gregory, Medicals.
Capt H C Horsford, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut L G Howard, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut G L F Mackay, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut S T Scott, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H S Smith, Royal Scots.
Lieut D J C Vere-Smith, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut H E Howard, Northumberlands.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut L R Appleton, Durhams.
Second-Lieut F W Arthurton, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut T P D Beighton, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut L F Bernon, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut B E Bolton, Suffolks.
Major C W Brims, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E D Brown, Northumberlands.
Capt T Brydone, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H C Calvey, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut W P S Catcheside, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J F Cawthorn, Durhams.
Second-Lieut M R Cheeseman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Cliffe, East Lancs.
Capt L C Coates, Londons.
Second-Lieut W D Collier, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J C Cotton, Londons.
Second-Lieut C M Coutts, Royal Scots.
Lieut E L Crompton, Londons.
Second-Lieut W W Deacon, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut R M Dinwiddie, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut R Downie, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut E F Duncan, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut A Elliott, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J B Ferguson, Argylls.
Second-Lieut C O Frank, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut N Fyfe, Royal Scots.
Capt H E Gretton, Londons.
Lieut T L C Heald, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut A E Horton, Suffolks.
Lieut O F Hunt, Cyclist Corps.
Capt R S Johnson, Durhams.
Second-Lieut H S Lees-Smith, Flying Corps.
Capt G J Linklater, Medicals.
Second-Lieut D C Logan, North Lancs.
Lieut W E Lonnon, Service Corps.
Major J McBride, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut M G McGulloch, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut J P Macgregor, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut N Maclean, Cameronians.
Second-Leut R K Macroberts, Black Watch.
Lieut E W Meadows, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut H H Nicholson, Durhams.
Second-Lieut K B Nicholson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H G W Parkinson, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut J S Penman, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut J P Prentice, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut S Probert, Durhams.
Second-Lieut A Ranson, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C Reed, Durhams.
Major C E Rice, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut S W Robinson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J K Scotland, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut F C D Scott, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C G Scudamore, Londons.
Second-Lieut C McG Simpson, Argylls.
Second-Lieut W S Sloan, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut F W Smith, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut J G Speedie, Royal Scots.
Capt H F Stevens, Field Artillery.
Capt J Storrar, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J A Symon, Camerons.
Second-Lieut G Tolhurst, Lincolns.
Lieut R C Wace, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut E G C Wadner, Londons.
Second-Lieut M Wallace, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut G O D Watson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut W B Wave, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut A G Whittington, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W G Wylie, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J T Wyllie, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut R M Young, Cameronians.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut E G Goodman, Dorsets.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut J H Muir, Flying Corps.
Lieut J W Walker, Lincolns.
Capt E M Wright, East Lancs.

MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED.

Staff Nurse E S Garney, Alexandra's Nursing Service Reserve.

LONDON, April 25.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A P Abecassis, Somersets.
Second-Lieut H Austey, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut G H A Aylmer, Inniskillings.
Captain J N Black, Somersets.
Second-Lieut T W Buss, East Kents.
Captain A D Cherry, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut H S Cowland, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W S Crawford, Londons.
Second-Lieut E W Dallow, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut A Fifth, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S Hanier, Northumberlands.
Captain G B Lockhart, Cyclist Battalion.
Captain T A Nelson, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut H C Oulton, Leinsters.
Captain C P Owens, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut H Pearsons, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut D L Scott, Gordons.
Lieut G P Smith, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A L Springfield, Somersets.
Second-Lieut A A Stead, Somersets.
Lieut J C Tredgold, Royal Scots.
Captain E G Turner, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut W J Twiddle, Essex.
Second-Lieut J H Witty, Dorsets.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut H L Bentley, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H A A Spring, Cameronians.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut C S Cravos, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A A French, Sussex.
Second-Lieut E Hamilton, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain R G Proctor-Ellis, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut H T Miles, Field Artillery.
Lieut R Shedden-Dobbie, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut T A Siddell, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W G R Geoghegan, Inniskillings.
Rev T G Jones, Chaplain.

DIED.

Captain A Stevens, Highland L. I.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut E G Addington, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut F C Arkless, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J W Battie, Somersets.
Lieut C Beall, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W E Bird, Sussex.
Second-Lieut C E Birkett, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut F A A Blake, Field Artillery.
Lieut A D D Bonner, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut C L Borst, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut H Bracewell, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut P Braidford, Durhams.
Second-Lieut A H Bramley, Manchesters.
Lieut J D Brooksmith, Field Artillery.
Major H C Butcher, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut C T Butler, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut F A Carlisle, Londons.
Second-Lieut D P Charlton, Durhams.
Second-Lieut A C Churchill, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H J Clappen, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut J T Combridge, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C G Couldrey, Somersets.
Second-Lieut M A Couper, Royal Scots.
Lieut J I W Cowgill, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A G Creed, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut A L Currer, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut G L Davies, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut T C Dickie, Dublins.
Lieut P C Dickson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J A Edwards, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H F D Faulkner, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut R S Faulkner, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut H S Fetherstonhaugh, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A H Fitzgerald, Dublins.
Second-Lieut D F Foxwell, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J E B Gray, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut W Green, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut W H Hemsley, Somersets.
Captain C C Heygate, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut O N Holleley, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut G C M Jackson, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut C M Jenkin, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut G L Key, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut S G Knight, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut L S Lane, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F F Leach, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut F T S Lillywhite, Middlesex.
Lieut H D Liversedge, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut L I N Lloyd-Blood, Dublins.
Second-Lieut H Lockwood, Dublins.
Second-Lieut J Macourt, Royal Scots.
Captain W G Mills, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut A S Newborn, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut L A Nelson, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut C R Nicholls, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut R B Nicholson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut G A Ogden, Field Artillery.
Lieut C C Ommanney, Kings Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut W V Palethorpe, Durhams.
Second-Lieut H A Pickering, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J T G Pickop, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W H Priest, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut T F Quinlan, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut W J Reinhold, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A H Rhode, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut V J Ricks, Dublins.
Second-Lieut A Ritchie, Cameronians.
Lieut A F Robertson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J A Romain, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut P G Ross, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut S Rudd, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H B Stgeorge, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C V M Smart, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut W H Squire, East Kents.
Second-Lieut D Stonehouse, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut P J Strong, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut H R Taggart, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H Taylor, Manchesters.
Lieut A E W Thomas, West Kents.
Captain S Thomson, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain J H Vincent, Devons.
Second-Lieut R J Wecher, Engineers.
Captain G Walker, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A J Webster, Somersets.
Second-Lieut O Wild, Manchesters.
Captain G F Wren, Bedfords.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW WOUNDED

Second-Lieut L W Pollett, Northumberlands.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut P D Coombs, Essex.
Second-Lieut F K Hadden, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain D C Isaac, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut H R Newth, Essex.
Lieut G M Renny, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut R T Urry, Rifle Brigade.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut H A Adamson, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J H Allison, Londons.
Captain A S Furniss, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut A Holden, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut C A R Shum, Flying Corps.

LONDON, April 26.

KILLED.

Major W Ainsworth, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut W Beattie, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J Bell, West Yorkshires.
Major A H Benger, Leicesters.
Lieut D Bennell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J G France, Cameronians.
Lieut P J Hawie, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H Hildage, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut O A Hodgson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut D Inshipp, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut J F W Lord, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A Marshall, Herefords.
Second-Lieut J A M Miller, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut L K Rayner, Sussex.
Captain V K Sadler, Medicals.
Second-Lieut M B Scott, Royal Scots.
Lieut J S Shackleton, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut F D Yates, Middlesex.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut H D Buik, Scots Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Captain S T Durose, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut D S Webb, Cheshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut E W Childe Pemberton, Hussars.
Second-Lieut J E Hewseon, Royal Scots.
Captain W Morris, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut C F Stafford, Royal Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A Daly, North Staffords.

WOUNDED.

Lieut A Adams, Garrison Art.
Second-Lieut A C Alston, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut R F Arnold, Field Artillery.
Lieut J L Ash, Bedfords.
Lieut-Colonel J Berkley, Field Artillery.
Major C B J Bishop, Horse Artillery.
Capt R J Borthwick, Highland L I.
Lieut A S G Butler, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R T Carson, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut N E D Cartledge, Middlesex.
Lieut R A Christison, Engineers.
Second-Lieut McD Clark, Field Artillery.
Capt J Cowan, Royal Scots.
Lieut A L Cowper, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A G Denoon, Seaforths.
Lieut G M Doughty, Machine Gun.
Second-Lieut C E Evans, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut E S Everett, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut N H Fisher, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut L E D C Guillbrook-Leggatt, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut J S Gibb, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F H Gibbons, Field Artillery.
Lieut C G G Gilbert, Machine Gun.
Lieut A Glen, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut J R Goldthorpe, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R F Gray, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut P Herbert, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J A Hodge, Machine Gun.
Second-Lieut H N Hutchinson, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut H J M Ives, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A James, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut A Knight, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J W Lamb, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Major A S P McGhee, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W E Mackenzie-Hill, Seaforths.
Capt P Malcolm, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut W H Massie, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut L H Maudling, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut W S Metcalfe, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E C Musgrave, Hertfordshires.
Capt D G Moncrieff-Wright, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut V G S Oldacre, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut F O Outhwaite, Northumberlands.
Lieut H D Pavsere, Gloucesters.
Lieut C W V Peake, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut L C Pollers, Londons.
Second-Lieut P Reid, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut G D Roberts, Durhams.
Second-Lieut S L Sassen, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J A Stannard, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut E J Thomas, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H E Thomas, Engineers.
Second-Lieut L C Vogan, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut S G Warmsden, Essex.
Second-Lieut M White, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G H Whitehouse, Northumberlands.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED. NOW WOUNDED.

Lieut C B P Peake, Leicesters.

MISSING.

Lieut A L Stevens, Leicesters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING. NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut A W B Finch, Sussex.
Second-Lieut E S Smith, West Yorks.


"ERASMIC"

SHAVING STICK.

The Soap that helps the razor to give a smooth and comfortable shave. Does not dry on the face.

WHY BUY FOREIGN SHAVING SOAPS WHEN ERASMIC IS BRITISH AND BEST.

In elegant nickel case

OF ALL DEALERS.

*AGENTS:*

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FOR ECONOMY COMFORT QUICKNESS AND CLENLINESS USE BOSS OIL-AIR STOVE 1 2 3 4 5

*PARTICULARS FROM—*

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KARACHI: Elphinston Street.

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TONIC PILLS.—Known as "King of Tonics". These are the only safe and realiable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indiscretions and loss of vitality.

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Pills No. 1 Quantity 200 value Rs. 500 (five hundred.)

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Pills for a weeks' trial Rs. 15.

SPECIALIST FOR PILES AND FISTULA

Piles and Fistula cured without operation by internal treatment and without least trouble to patients. No restriction as regards diet. Testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, &c., Please enclose 1 anna stamp for reply. Eight days' medicine cost Rs. 10 as trial.

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I.—MR. DUNLOP.

Mr. Dunlop having, in a fit of annoyance, blown up his article, the latter gets his own back by blowing up Mr. Dunlop.

Dunlop has not yet attained what is said to be man's highest ambition—i.e., to appear in a "Punch" cartoon, but—one never can tell.

Meanwhile, it is no small compliment to Dunlop as an advertising figure that he should be the subject of the first caricature of a series just commenced in "Hello!"—"London Opinion's" new house organ.

The success of the attempt can be judged by reference to the inset of the original figure, which, in turn, is a development of our Trade Mark.

Incidentally, it may not be generally known that Mr. J. B. Dunlop, the Inventor of the Pneumatic Tyre, is still living and resident in Dublin.

Trade Mark.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LIMITED,
Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry,
(Incorporated in England,)
3, WALLACE STREET, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY



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By Royal Warrant — To His Majesty The King Emperor.

# JOSEPH CROSFIELD & SONS, Ltd.

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**Householders should in their own interests give**

**A Trial.—They will find it to be the best household Soap at present on the Indian Market,**

***WHICH MEANS THAT IT IS***

(a) Good for the Skin.
(b) Excellent for cleansing the most delicate fabrics.
(c) Economical, since although it lathers freely it is not wasteful.

CRESCENT SOAP IS GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

***Crescent Soap can now be obtained from most of the important Stores, including the undernoted:—***

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Abdul Aziz & Brothers, Vadgadi, Bombay.
Hakimjee Mahomadbhoy, 321, inside Crawford Market.
Akberalli Ebrahimjee, Parsi Bazar.
F. Peter & Co., Colaba Causeway.
Hassonalli Essabhoy, 177, Chira Bazar.
Yazdani & Co., Sitaram Building, Crawford Market.
Ardeshir Rustomji Irani, Proprietor Byculla, Restaurant, Byculla.
Goolamhussen Abdulhussen Viarawalla, Adamjee Peerbhoy Market.
Cuffoor Saheb Samsoodin Bangriwala, Bazar Road, Bandra.

**PYRKE'S PROVISION STORE**, Esplanade Road.
Eduljee Pestonjee & Sons, Girgam Rd. Branch Sandhurst Road, op. Round temple.
Abdul Hoosein Nazarali, Shop No. 7, Bhajipala Lane, Craford Market.
Merwan Brothers, Dadar Road, Dadar.
Khoja Vali Habib Kasam, Nul Bazar.
G. V. Allana, Matarpakhdi Road, Mazgaon.
Suleman Ebrahim & Co., Nul Bazar.
Abdulhussen Ebrahimjee, Nul Bazar.
Popular Pharmacy, Lamington Road.
Abdul Karim Dossajee Bhendi Bazar.
The International Stores, 325 Hornby Road.
Bombay Perfumary Mart, 47, Hornby Road.
C. Ratilal & Co., 174, Bhuleshwar, opp. Panjrapole.

***Small free Samples of Crescent Soap can be obtained from the above STORES & SHOPS on presenting a cutting of this advertisement.***

**CALCUTTA OFFICE:** Norton Building, 2, Old Court-house Corner. **BOMBAY OFFICE:** Cook's Building, Hornby Rd



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"FOR CHILDREN, FOR SOLDIERS, FOR INVALIDS"

JUST RECEIVED AT

**MONGINI BROTHERS**

Milk chocolate in tablets As. 4 and As. 8. Milk chocolate croquettes per packet As. 8.
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**Largest Safeworks IN INDIA Employing 500 men.**

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supplied to Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their Offices.

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Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.



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ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.



***For Military.***

# FRESH STOCK

of Puttee Gaiters, Marching Boots, Sam Brown Belts and other varieties of leather goods.

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THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.

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BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

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WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

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